
AUSTRALIAN UFO REVIEW

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EDITORIAL

It is three years since the last issue of UFOIC's Review. One can only offer apologies and say that it is regrettable but inevitable that so long a time has passed before the appearance of the present edition. UFOIC's task has been made especially difficult with the tragic death recently of its President and Co-Editor, Dr. Miran Lindtner. It is hoped, however, that this Review No. 10 is a suitable reflection of UFOIC's programme of research into unidentified flying objects for above all others it was Dr. Lindtner who gave UFOIC a sense of direction and enquiry. In a very real sense, this edition is a tribute to him.

UFOIC does not have a rigid policy in assessing the UFO phenomenon. That is to say it does not regard ufology as a subject which has a certain number of answers discoverable only in a pre-determined way. While laying strong emphasis on empirical data wherever possible, it is understood that, potentially, UFOs include a wider understanding of the Universe and its effects than had previously been envisaged. Undoubtedly, some aspects of the UFO question may not, at this stage, be demonstrated or proved and, indeed, the subject itself is riddled with hypotheses rather than concrete data. Unlike most other fields of scientific endeavour, the UFO evidence does not always present itself for analysis in the most suitable conditions, and neither does it always present itself to the "right" people.

UFOs are, in fact, very unpredictable and not very helpful. Probably the main thing that is known about them is that they do exist. What their most likely explanation is remains a matter of controversy. The UFOIC Review, therefore, contains both information which is accurate and factual, and also different ideas and interpretations which may lead eventually to specific knowledge of unidentified flying objects themselves.

INTRODUCTION

As many ufologists are fond of pointing out, it isn't really a question of what you can believe about UFOs, so much as what the evidence suggests actually happens. Flying saucers ought not to be considered as another somewhat eccentric religion, and it is regrettable that in certain places in California, for example, the cult of the flying discs has acquired additional eclectic overtones of pseudo-occultism, seances, Jesus, and the Hollow Earth theory (submerged Atlantean species et al.). This aspect has been politely referred to as the "lunatic fringe", and sincere UFO researchers are often alarmed by comments appearing in the press which suggest that this, in fact, is the total scope of the subject. Quite obviously it isn't. Otherwise the United States Air Force would not have granted the University of Colorado \$500,000 to establish the Condon Committee and attempt to discover, once and for all, just what the UFOs are. Pilots, scientists (even of the status of Dr. Clyde Tombaugh, who discovered Pluto), trained military personnel and people holding responsible positions in society who do not need, therefore, to cash in on the commercial aspects of what can easily become 'cosmic lunacy', have all seen the non-conformist aerodynamic manoeuvres which typify UFO behaviour, and been puzzled by them.

Despite the fact that the Condon UFO Committee eventually proved negative in its ability to reach worthwhile conclusions, for reasons which will be discussed presently, there still remains a number of basic hypotheses, around which schools of opinion have formed. And it is important to remember that the UFO enquiry, as such, is over twenty years old, allowing time for the most reasonable theories to evolve.

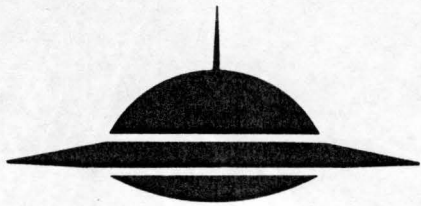
It is possible, firstly, to differentiate between those theorists who hold that UFOs originate on the Earth, and those who believe they emanate from outside it. And these groups are not as homogenous as one might expect.

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Authors and UFO students the world over are invited to submit contributions for publication. Original articles, digests, brief communications, newspaper clippings and other relevant material in any language are welcome.



Prof. PAUL SANTORINI, Fellow of New York Academy of Science, pioneer of radar and close colleague of Einstein, asserts that fear of public panic, breaches of national security and upheaval of the established churches' doctrine of creation, are the main factors in the world blanket of secrecy regarding UFOs.

Dr. GEORGE KISTIAKOWSKY, Harvard University, U.S., says: "Somewhere in the Universe must exist beings endowed with intelligent processes at least as good as ours."

Dr. JAN GADOMSKI, an eminent Polish Astronomer, believes that: "Highly developed civilizations on planets of the Suns in our Galaxy should be the rule rather than the exception."

PROFESSOR DAN O. POSIN, physicist at De Paul University, in dedicating his recent book, "Life Beyond Our Planet", inscribed it: "To the Inhabitants of Other Worlds."

Dr. LEWIS W. BECK, University of Rochester, Mass., U.S., believes that: "There are many abodes of intelligent life in the Universe, and many of them are inhabited by organisms with intelligence far higher than ours."

PROFESSOR JAMES E. McDONALD, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, University of Arizona, U.S., writes in his open letter to United Nations Secretary-General U Thant: "After a year's extensive study of UFO problems, I came to the conclusion that most serious consideration must be given to the hypothesis that these UFOs constitute some form of extra-terrestrial probes. The United Nations has, I believe, both responsibilities and obligations to accelerate serious scientific study of the UFO problem throughout the world. Present ignorance, present neglect, present ridicule, all constitute regrettable features of our collective attitudes towards what might be a matter of urgent importance to all mankind."

COLONEL MACLAUGHLIN, U.S. Missile Expert, states: "Many times I have seen flying discs following and overtaking missiles in flight at the experimental base at White Sands, New Mexico, where, as is known, the first atom bomb was tried out."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, former United States President, said at a press conference: "If we knew who constructed Flying Saucers, we would gladly order a few squadrons."

BARRY GOLDWATER, United States Senator and former jet pilot, maintains: "Flying Saucers — Unidentified Flying Objects — or whatever you like to call them, are real."

LOUIS BREGUET, French aircraft manufacturer, asserts: "The discs use a means of propulsion different from ours. There is no other possible explanation — Flying Saucers come from another world."

PROFESSOR CLYDE TOMBAUGH, Astronomer at New Mexico University and discoverer of planet Pluto, states: "I have seen myself, three objects during the past seven years, which cannot be explained away as Venus, nor optical phenomena, nor meteors, nor aircraft. It is the unscientific scientists who deny the possibility of the existence of human beings in the Universe beyond the Earth."

PROFESSOR THOMAS GOLD, Cornell University, U.S., said on his lecture tour in Australia: "Life on Earth may have started when spacemen landed here billions of years ago."

SIR BERNARD LOVELL, Director of Jodrell Bank Observatory, believes: "There are many communities of other beings in different parts of the Universe, but the problem of mankind establishing contact with them is a formidable one."

Dr. H. M. SINTON, Astronomer at Yerkes Observatory, agrees with Prof. I. S. Shklovsky that Martian Moon Phobos may be a huge artificial satellite filled with men, women and children. The second, Deimos, may be one, too.

Dr. J. J. KALIZKEWSKI, Cosmic Ray Scientist on U.S.A. Navy Project, claims that he saw, together with other scientists, cigar-shaped UFOs near Minneapolis. "They were strange, terrifically fast. I think the Government should set up a 24-hour alert with radar, telescopes, sky cameras and other instruments."

POINTS OF VIEW



Galileo demonstrates his telescope to the Doge of Venice. Scholars at first refused to look through the instrument because they believed that it was bewitched.

by Neville Drury

IS SCIENCE QUALIFIED?

AFTER twenty years, unidentified flying objects are still here, and they are still having to endure ridicule in scientific circles. Many impartial observers who had a strong conviction that the truth about UFOs would become public knowledge at the conclusion of the Condon Committee Project, have become disillusioned because of the now obvious bias which pervaded the whole survey. The evidence considered was not the whole evidence and neither was it necessarily the best evidence. And, in addition, a number of scientists involved, not the least of whom was Condon himself, seem to have made up their minds about the outcome in advance. Many prominent scientists who have looked somewhat more deeply into the evidence, among them Professor James McDonald, Dr. Allen Hynek, and Dr. David R. Saunders (lately of the Condon Committee itself and a strong critic of it), are now rebelling against the negative stand taken by their colleagues. Meanwhile the man in the street remains as baffled as ever.

There are basically two alternatives. One may either accept the assertion of our orthodox science, that the so-called "flying saucers" are mis-interpretations of natural phenomena or, secondly, the conclusion of systematic UFO research, that there is a strong likelihood that extra-terrestrial intelligence is visiting our planet.

In addition to these two views, there is the borderline "mystical" aspect of ufology which, if not directly confusing, undoubtedly brings a great deal of uncertainty into the subject.

It would seem reasonable, therefore, to consider a set of values which could be used in investigating flying saucer reports of all types, ranging from the purely physical to the "mysterious and metaphysical". We have noted that there are both scientists who believe, and also those who disbelieve, that there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the UFO phenomenon is attributable to extra-terrestrial activity. Regardless of which view he holds, the scientist, in dealing with UFO evidence, accepts for examination only those reports which contain sufficient data for scientific analysis. In qualifying the flying object "unidentified", he regards as the distinguishing feature, the fact that either its physical appearance or behaviour is unusual. The scientist thus restricts UFO evidence to that which can be rationally analysed in terms of methods and regulations of modern science, but which, nevertheless, defies classification.

One observation will be immediately obvious here, however. Are we to give the power of absolute discrimination to modern science as it stands today? This would seem to be analogous to a form of absolute judge-

ment. However, it also over-rides the fact that science is itself evolving, by constantly absorbing new information about our environment, both here on Earth and in Outer Space, and is consequently forced to modify laws which were previously thought to be correct. There is thus a difference between what one may call "scientific acceptability of fact" and "fact" itself, the former with the limitation of being established on observations already made. Intelligently controlled flying saucers, if accepted by the scientific community, would indicate a technical advancement far beyond ours and could quite likely involve many "rational" principles of physics which are at present unknown. This does not make the observed phenomenon irrational, it merely indicates that modern-day science has no means of adequately coping with the UFO problem. Because of this it has been both scientific and governmental policy to ignore what cannot readily be explained.

While formulating a useful programme for ground research, the scientific system of categorising does not allow for "radical" UFO reports, which would have to be discarded as "irrational" for containing elements not acceptable to scientific concepts. At first look such an attitude of discarding the "irrational" might seem highly acceptable and be regarded as a sign of progress in UFO research, considering the many "lunatic fringe" reports of an obviously spurious nature. But, taking into account the difference in scientific attainment between those who make the UFOs and us who observe them, then the rejection of information seen by us as "intangible" or "non-scientific" may cause important data to slip past our eyes. For this reason it is proposed that the element of the subjective, as opposed to the objective, is bound to creep into UFO research sooner or later. It may be interesting to add here that in the history of mankind there have been different reactions by society to phenomena not readily understood at the time. Thus, in the Middle Ages and even recently in strongly Catholic areas like Portugal (Fatima, 1917) and parts of South America, strange aerial observations of what may have been UFOs have been intermingled with religious awe. A characteristic example comes from Roberti de Greystanes: "Historia de Statu Ecclesiae Dunelmensis (1320 A.D.)."

"The Abbot died on the Feast of St. Gregory . . . and was buried in the choir of St. Leonard, before the great altar and, after his death, there appeared in the sky a light like the rays of the sun. It seemed to shine over the burial place. Anon, it descended in the night and moved from that place to another as if passing quickly from place to place . . . Many saw this, and it was harmless, but they fell on the ground in terror".

Reports of fiery crosses, flying crucifixes and choirs of angels in the sky are numerous during this period. However, the important thing to stress is not so much the validity of such incidents from the present-day point of view, but from that of the Middle Ages. Such happenings were accepted in the natural run of everyday events and interpreted in a religious context without



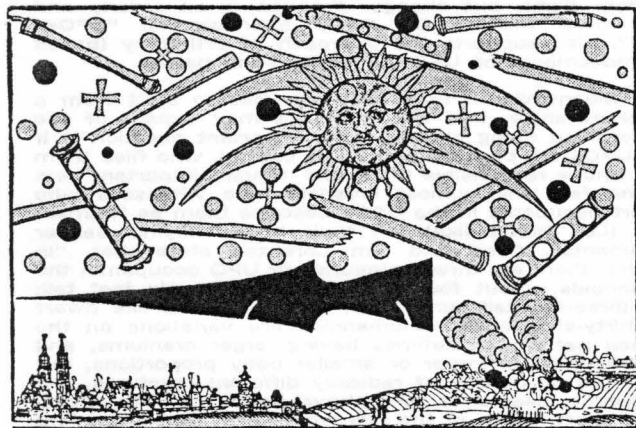
Where did HE come from . . . ?

question. They were simply miracles. There is essentially no difference in the approach to the environment; people simply had different criteria of evaluation in those days; what seems illogical to us was quite in order for them. That which could not be explained by the Medieval mind was relegated to the realm of the divine and supernatural. Is this any worse than the present scientific attitude of dismissing the unknown as "unscientific" when it is convenient to do so? Is it in the interests of mankind for an Air Force or any other research-controlling body to establish a list of categories into which observed phenomena must fit or otherwise be discarded? If a metallic disc is observed flying with a zig-zag motion against the wind, is it for the public's benefit that such an object should be placed in an official file marked "weather balloons", to prevent any disturbance of currently accepted notions (namely that zig-zag metallic discs do not exist)?

Science is supposed to be, and is accepted as, the basis on which knowledge is evaluated. This is not a permanent arrangement simply because of the "relative" factor involved in the evolution of science itself. What was the myth of yesterday is explained by science today. However, it is equally obvious that many things acceptable to us now may be seen to be on very shaky foundations when we consider them later from a more knowledgeable viewpoint. Science is very likely to go through such mutations in its evolution. All the time, text books have to be re-written and already research into what Victorian scientists had discarded with horror — namely clairvoyance and telepathy — is being undertaken both in the U.S.S.R. and at such institutions as Duke University in the U.S.A. Clearly the attitude is changing.

With an increasing number of young people accepting UFOs with an open mind, and free from bias, this points to different, and probably more enlightened criteria of scientific acceptance in the future.

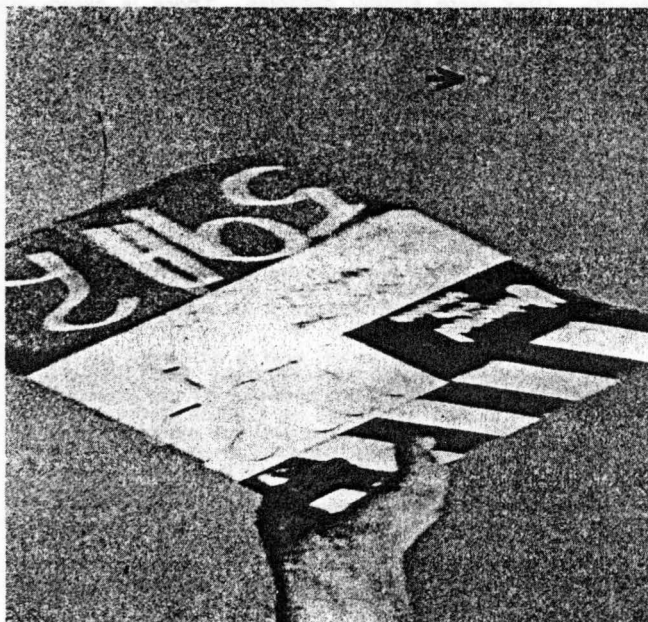
Nevertheless it should be obvious that the UFO problem is far larger than previously envisaged. Is it true to say that all UFO phenomena are purely physical? In contrast to the now famous Tully UFO "nest" (see Review No. 9) as an example among many thousands of UFO cases where it was clear that a physical agency had been at work, there are also other cases offering different kinds of information. The Daily Express (England) of June 13, 1964, carried an interesting report: Jim Templeton, a 44-year-old Carlisle fireman, took a colour photograph of his 5-year-old daughter, Elizabeth,



Sky phenomena over Nuremberg, 1561: Cylindrical objects releasing spheres, engaging in apparent combat.

on the marsh beside the Solway Firth. When it was processed, the picture showed a man about seven feet tall in a white, padded suit standing behind her. When the snapshot was taken "there was nothing in sight for half a mile, in fact — except for my wife and my other daughter. And they were behind me. There wasn't even a tree or anything on the skyline which could have caused a reflection. Kodak assured me that the film must have been perfect. The photograph was so good and clear. I don't think it could have been a technical fault." The most interesting point in the case was that the strange "white space-man" was looking in the direction of the Chapel Cross atomic station and NATO radar-tracking base!

Another incident involving "non-visible" UFO phenomena occurred on January 12 last year, when Universal Pictures inadvertently captured a strange flying object on their film while shooting "A Man Called Cannon", near Camarillo, California. At a routine screening of the Technicolor/Techniscope film, director James Goldstone and his staff noticed a UFO sweeping from the right-hand side of the screen across the sky behind film star Tony Franciosa's head and away to the left. What made the occurrence so surprising was the fact that Goldstone, his assistant and the camera crew had ascertained that no planes, or sound of planes, were visible or within hearing distance. According to Goldstone, "the sky was unusually clear . . . absolutely cloudless, visibility was unlimited and nothing was in sight in the sky . . . yet the camera saw something which we were unable to see with our naked eyes!" The director also checked the film and verified that the UFO could not have been dirt, or any artificial mark made in the laboratory. It was noted that far from being lens-glare, the unidentified object disappeared from view behind Franciosa's head on the film and then appeared again until out of view of the cameras. Goldstone and Universal Pictures, it may be added, have offered cuts of the film to the U.S. Air Force.



The California UFO . . .

Since modern science depends for its information on phenomena observed within the normal visible spectrum, it will no doubt prove interesting later on, when dimensions of the "non-visible" are investigated. Although UFOs are seen on the physical level, it is possible that they might also vibrate on a wave-length beyond our visible spectrum, passing, for example, into the realm of ultra-violet or beyond. On the other side of the spectrum there are indications that the objects also emanate infrared radiation; for instance, some people have been burned by UFOs although there were no visible indications of heat. In addition, para-psychological phenomena,

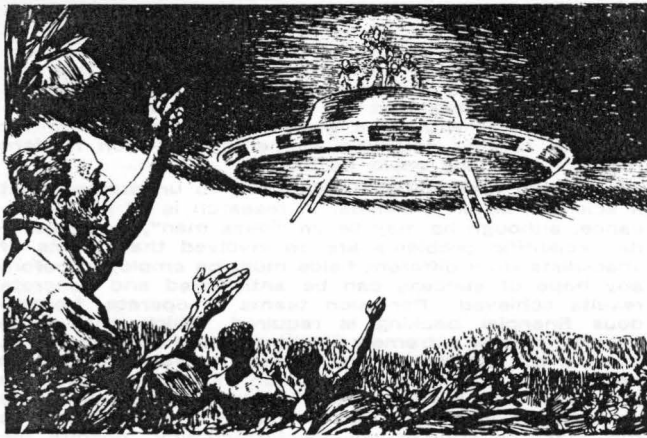
which science today negates, may be involved, and one day established on a scientific basis when an extension of human faculties is studied or new faculties discovered. It would, therefore, seem unwise to make any rigid statement concerning capabilities of space civilizations thousands of years in advance of ourselves. It is quite conceivable that unknown faculties have been scientifically evaluated by them and are used in space travel. Although it is realized that such hypotheses are of no practical use to the UFO researcher, it is well to note that any investigator is, nevertheless, attempting to solve the UFO problem as a whole, and such things must be taken into account. If he accepts only the "known physical" aspect, he is not necessarily accounting for everything unusual in this field which is observed. All this amounts, as we have said, to a certain element of what may be termed "subjectivity" entering the field of research. This is not to say haphazard guesswork and wild theorizing upon those aspects about which we are unsure, this is, rather, a broadening of scope which would benefit UFO research in general.

Probably what is needed most of all is a change of approach. For the first time in its history, the scientific community is being faced with something potentially bigger than itself insofar as technical achievement is concerned. Thus, the egocentric approach of increasing knowledge by modifying and regulating it to laws already "known" is of limited value because, according to our scientific data, flying saucers should not be here in the first place. The following statement by William Markowitz, Prof. of Physics at Marquette University, U.S.A., taken from an article in "Science", is fairly typical. In it he says: "Reported UFOs cannot be under extra-terrestrial control if the laws of physics are valid." His main point is that it would take a space-ship from a neighbouring galaxy 2,000,000 years to reach Earth, travelling at "the highest practicable speed" (which is the speed of light: 186,000 miles per second), and that collision with our atmosphere would be disastrous. However, he ignores the possibility that cosmic civilizations could have mastered principles of propulsion, time barriers or other laws completely undreamed of by us, including the technique of slowing down when approaching Earth's atmosphere.

The physical evidence for UFOs is considerable, and must be sought in books devoted specifically to it, but the crucial point is that somewhere there must exist loopholes which would allow science and the UFOs to co-exist. This difficulty is eliminated if one accepts the limitations of science and allows for as-yet-unknown possibilities of space and time which will make cosmic travel feasible. But, in spite of all denials that an extra-terrestrial civilization is possibly visiting us and various explanations phrased in terms of misinterpretation of natural phenomena, no orthodox scientist has yet been able to offer a foolproof explanation of these objects, which can often be verified as real because they are picked up by radar, detected on electro-magnetic apparatuses, photographed, and observed to behave intelligently.

This last point was particularly emphasized by Aime Michel in his book, "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery", by showing that UFOs do not pursue random flight, but change direction in an orderly and methodical manner. Dr. David Saunders, in "UFOs? Yes!", also supports the approach of orthoteny (based on movements of UFOs in straight-line paths).

Meanwhile, it may be worthwhile to start from a different angle, and ask what we may expect of the unidentified flying objects. One important question is if the UFOs are physical and under control, who flies them and who is responsible for them? Equally important here is the fact that almost invariably the witnesses who report occupants in the UFOs describe them as "humanoid" (i.e., human-like). In their book, "Flying Saucer Occupants", Coral and Jim Lorenzen state that, "In general there are three categories of UFO occupants; the humanoids, about four feet six inches to six feet tall; the three-foot-tall humanoids; and the animal-like dwarf of thirty-six inches." Humanoids are variations on the human pattern, sometimes having larger craniums, and exhibiting either larger or smaller body proportions, but there are no reports of radically different creatures, like intelligent insects or amorphous heaps of jelly, flying these craft. Also, of the few "monsters" that creep into UFO reports, there is nothing to indicate that these creatures couldn't be either animals or robots used for specific experimental purposes. There are several cases in addition where the humanoids have acted like human



beings. For example, in the Boinai, New Guinea, case (June, 1959), when Rev. William Gill, who was with 37 other witnesses at the time, waved to some figures on top of a hovering UFO, they waved back in return, thus responding intelligently. The number of cases in which UFOs have swept close to airliners as if out of curiosity is also significant.

Accepting that UFOs exhibit physical characteristics, and that it is at least plausible that their occupants are of humanoid nature, it may be possible to adopt an anthropological approach in determining what one might expect of such cosmic visitors. This hypothesis would involve expanding the anthropological "islands in the ocean" model to another level, that of "humanoid-inhabited planets in outer space." One might find on different land areas in the Pacific, for example, people whose specific customs, language and modes of behaviour were different, as were physical dimensions and skin colour, but who also exhibited what may be termed "variations on a principle". Thus all these people would have certain social characteristics (language, social structure, etc.), although the manifestation of these would differ slightly, and sometimes radically, from place to place.

Possibly this could be applied to the humanoids in a similar way, although there is one obvious criticism which needs to be answered straight away, and that is that such an approach involves committing the ancient heresy of placing the Earth in the centre of the Universe, and expecting the latter to follow suit. It can be pointed out, in contradistinction to the above, that to expect intelligent life to be radically different on planets which may be substantially the same as our own environmentally, is the result of a certain empirical state of mind which imposes needless categories of differentiation.

That is to say, the fact that other civilizations may be light-years away, ought not necessarily indicate that they are intrinsically separated and distinct from us. Only limited vision would insist upon this, and the UFO evidence does not appear to support it. On the basis that the humanoids might very easily resemble us on a basis of social characteristics and possibly in motivation (i.e., inquisitiveness for other life-forms, etc.), there could be different races or nations from different planets all visiting us, with various programmes of scientific and technical enquiry. These might engage in removing soil deposits, watching industrial complexes, tracking satellites, capturing animals, etc. Other cosmic communities may be interested in security, watching our progress with rockets and space probes, to see whether we are likely to impinge on Outer Space.

Some societies could conceivably have sinister intentions (militaristic conquest) and others may only be interested in the inhabitants of planet Earth, but not in making contact with them. Anthropologically, it is realised that contact between primitive and civilized nations has often resulted in the society of the primitives being modified, or even lost. It is possible, though not very flattering, that we could be regarded as "primitives" (with the non-contemptuous meaning of "technologically simple") by Outer Space inhabitants with a more complex society, and deliberately observed at a distance as a kind of living museum!

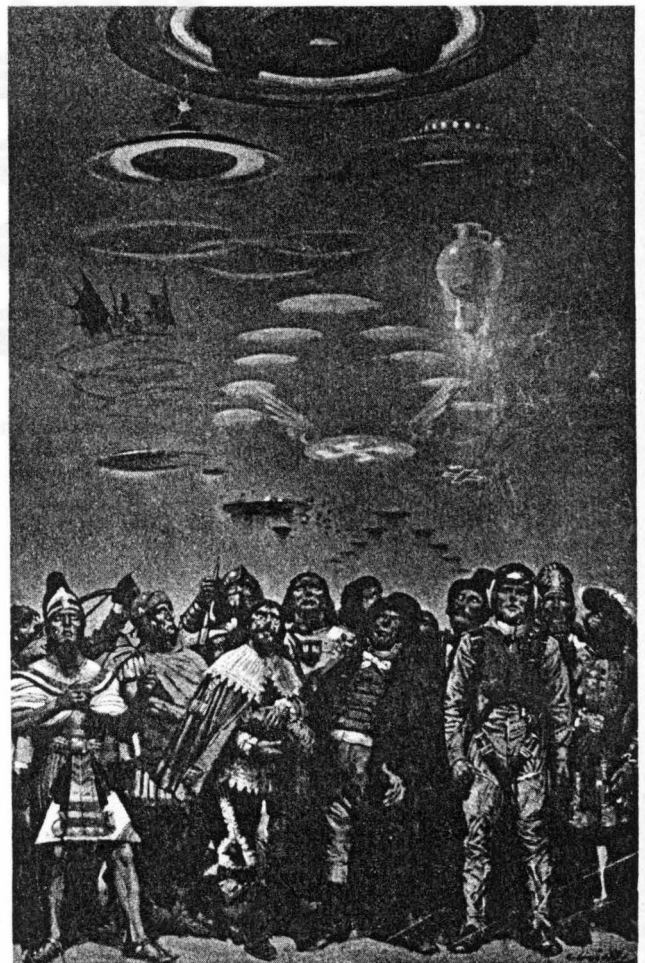
This involves an assumption that the problems of space travel have been solved by these beings who fly the UFOs and frequently it is this very point that is used by scientists as one of the main factors counting against the reality of UFOs. Gradually, however, as the evidence

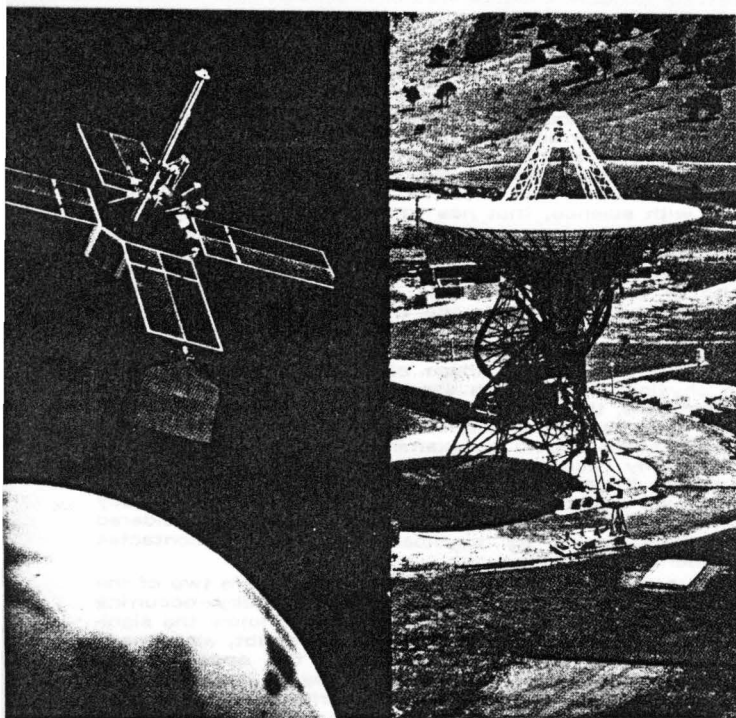
continues to re-occur in our skies, such a priori denial will have to be modified in the same way as was our past self-centred notion of our world in the cosmos.

Thus, if there are sufficient numbers of sightings of UFOs to warrant that something intrinsically unknown, but verifiable as real by scientific instruments (see Antarctica article in Review No. 9), is going on, it will become apparent that it is not the fault with the UFOs, but with science, that has to be corrected.

What is needed at this crucial point in Earth's history, the period in which man steps out into space for the first time, is a re-appraisal by the scientific community of what possibilities lie in store. At the moment, five million residents in the United States, to quote an example from only one country, claim to have seen objects in the sky which do not conform to known aerodynamic patterns. If these objects are cosmic visitors in physical craft, which seems to be the only plausible hypothesis, then there should be more scientific interest and less narrow-mindedness. All data possibly related to the UFOs should be examined, not by means of the dichotomy "scientific or un-scientific", but in terms of whether it provides any insight into the possibilities of what we might expect. This would also include study of various aspects of ufology, at present considered "dubious", such as physical or telepathic contactee incidents.

At the moment, ignorance and denial are two of the most widespread features of the UFO enquiry, occurring largely among those who do not wish to know the significance of the UFO phenomenon. No doubt, also, many curious observers are unnerved by the apparent gulf between science and "belief" with regard to these mysterious intruders, having only the criteria of the former to rely on. However, to say categorically that UFOs do not exist because the present scientific framework has no place for them, is untenable, for it accords to science a sense of harrowing finality which no scientist, unless he considered himself omniscient, would allow. How long can such a situation last?





WHY SCIENCE IGNORES FLYING SAUCERS

by Dr. Herbison-Evans

SCIENTISTS are sometimes accused of not studying problems which they think they cannot solve. This will be true in some individual cases where the scientist foresees difficulties that will take him a lifetime to solve or longer, and without a guarantee of success, or for subjects lacking scientific elements on which modern research methods could be based.

In the first instance, we have to understand that a scientist as an individual in research is of no significance, although he may be an "ideas man", for present-day scientific problems are so involved that teams of specialists from different fields must be employed before any hope of success can be anticipated and concrete results achieved. For such teams to operate, tremendous financial backing is required, which only some governments or extremely wealthy institutions can afford. If, with the solution of the problem, great benefits can be foreseen, e.g., cancer research, nuclear energy, "the pill", etc., and the interest of such bodies assured, the project will be carried out. If, however, the opposite is the case, no support will be forthcoming, despite the fact that in some circles the solution of the problem is viewed as extremely important. In the light of this, if there were \$100 million available, the problems of "flying saucers" would be solved, say, within a year.

In the second instance, however, where the subject does not lend itself to investigation by the present tools of science, the research is useless, for science has no criteria on which to base its conclusions. To some degree the subject of "flying saucers" may also fall into this category. It has no measurements and it is not disprovable.

MEASUREMENTS

All measurements are subjected both to random fluctuations from the motion of the universe and to an unknowable amount of disturbance by the technique of measurement itself. In attempting to make the same measurement over and over again, it has been found that the fluctuations in some types of measurement are less than in others. In fact, by suitable techniques, the fluctuations in value of some of these measurements can actually be made less than the value itself.

The laws of physics are abbreviations for regularities observed in large numbers of measurements, and so they, too, have only a limited accuracy and are only approximations to the truth. But, in spite of this, if some new law is proposed to supercede an old one, it must be an abbreviation for both some new measurements and all of the old ones for which the old law was an abbreviation.

DISPROVABILITY

A set of measurements can be abbreviated in many different ways. Thus there are always many different laws compatible with the same experimental results within the errors of their measurement. A rule called Occam's Razor is applied to select the particular law used for a given set of results. This rule is to choose the simplest law. This choice is made for two reasons: (a) it saves unnecessary calculation when applying and using the law; (b) it is the easiest of all the above possible laws to disprove (i.e., adding on to the next level of approximation).

This latter principle is important. If there is no experimental method capable of disproving a proposed law, then no scientist will take any notice of it.

The proposition that UFO phenomena are due to an extra-terrestrial civilization is rather of this undisprovable nature (their super-science can always be invoked to explain any unpalatable facts). The proposition that UFO phenomena are either deliberate or accidental misinterpretations of terrestrial phenomena is more 'disprovable' because it brings UFOs into a physical context which a scientist can deal with. This physical basis is the present limit of the scientist's interest in UFOs, since he is unwilling to speculate on intangible issues.

NUMBERS

A scientific measurement normally produces a number. This number contains the result of some experiment. It is compressed information about that experiment. The information in one such number is equivalent to that in a whole page of words. Scientists are greedy for information, so they collect numbers. Very few measurements or numbers come from UFOs and this explains part of the scientists' present apathy towards Ufology. The numbers required of UFOs which will arouse the interest of scientists are measurements of their:

- (a) fields: electric, magnetic, gravitational;
- (b) particle radiation: alpha and beta rays, neutrons, mesons, neutrinos;
- (c) electromagnetic spectrum: emission of radio waves, infra-red light, ultra-violet, X-rays, gamma rays.

Common estimates of size and velocity are fairly interesting numbers, provided that angular size and angular velocity are given if the UFO is more than 50 feet away (the normal limit of distance estimation of an unfamiliar object by an unaided pair of human eyes). If an unfamiliar object is more than 50 feet away, then estimates of its actual size by an observer are more likely to give information about the observer's prejudices than about the object.

THE RARITY PROBLEM

The only numbers associated with UFOs are the sighting statistics. A study of these is instructive, however, as they show how rare UFOs are. Approximately 10,000 UFO sightings were studied over a period of 10 years by the U.S.A.F. This is enough to keep the papers going at the rate of three a day and may lead one to believe that UFOs are an everyday occurrence.

Let us say, for simplicity of mathematical calculations, that the population of the U.S.A. is 100 million, and that each UFO was seen by 10 people. This would result in 100,000 people out of 100 million seeing one UFO in 10 years. Again, any given person thus out of 100 million would have an even chance of seeing a UFO once every 10,000 years.

If we assume conservatively that people would notice on average a UFO in the sky only for 2.4 hours per day, then you can see that one recording instrument (e.g., a camera or magnetometer) would detect a UFO once every 1,000 years. 1,000 instruments would be needed to have an even chance of observing one UFO in one year. At \$100 each that would require \$100,000. It is clear that scientists and others who could allocate this much money to the study of UFOs consider the importance and likelihood of definite results insufficient to warrant this expenditure.

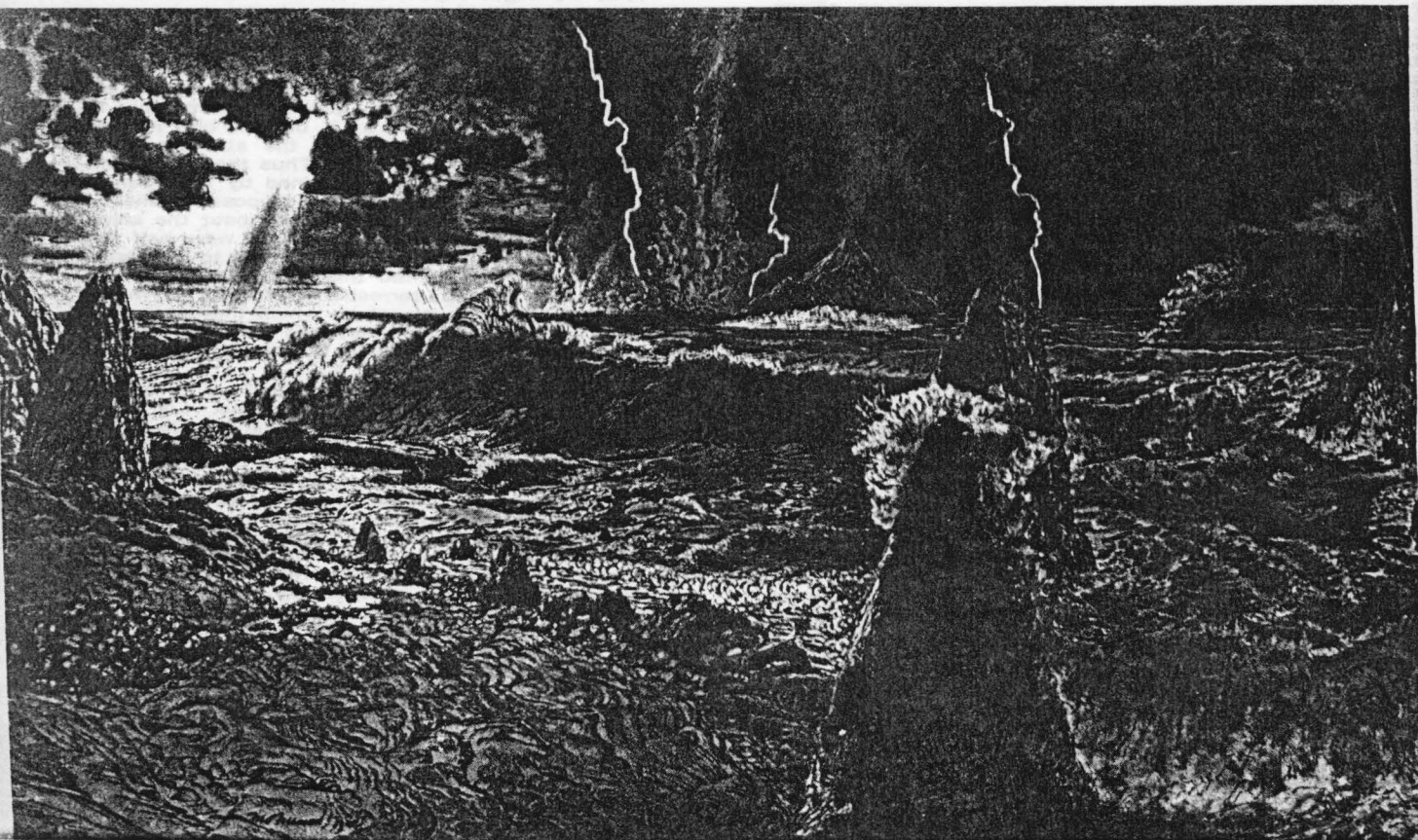
OTHER ENVIRONMENTS

Scientists and ufologists share a common interest in the possibility of extra-terrestrial intelligent life. This raises the problem that the conditions on Earth in which we evolved are rather rare in the Universe. Other life is much more likely to have evolved, not only under different conditions from ours, but in a different state

of matter. About half the matter in the Universe is locked within temperatures of 100 million degrees centigrade, while most of the rest is scattered deep in space, far from any source of light or heat, thus under temperatures of a few degrees above absolute zero (-273°C.). Therefore our familiar state of matter such as solid, liquid or gas, are also unusual in the Universe. The more common states of matter in the Universe are hard to study on earth for we cannot reproduce their environment for any length of time. These other states, in which other types of life might exist, are:

- (a) **PLASMA.** This is a gas, heated to such a high temperature that the electrons are stripped of the atoms. These make it electrically conducting and give many strange properties, especially connected with magnetic fields. Plasma is common. Stars are made of it. Anyone who has seen the movies of the details and motions of the Sun's surface would understand under what conditions life might develop in a plasma.
- (b) **SUPERCONDUCTORS.** The electrical conductors with which we are familiar all have some resistance to the passage of electricity. Superconductors have zero resistance to electric currents, allowing the currents to travel around closed circuits forever. This gives rise to a range of new phenomena which physicists are only just beginning to explore. They have a number of problems to cope with, as superconductivity only exists in materials when they are within a few degrees of absolute zero temperature.
- (c) **NUCLEAR MATTER.** The nucleus of an atom is made of this, and so are the recently discovered neutron stars. Only very high energy particles are able to approach close enough to a nucleus to interact with it. This is why giant accelerators and synchrotrons are built to investigate this state of such matter.
- (d) **SEMICONDUCTORS.** These are used in transistors which are used in computers. They occur naturally, e.g., the galena crystals used in the early days of radio. This, and the fact that out of semiconductors we can construct machines that almost display intelligence, makes the semiconducting state a fair contender for the generation of extra-terrestrial life.

Physicists also know of the existence of other states of matter besides these (e.g., photon gas, neutrino gas), but even less is known about them. We know so little yet anyway that it is futile at this stage to speculate on the forms that life may take or how it may arise in any of these states.



THE TIME PROBLEM

One way a scientist looks at life is in terms of information. Our nerves typically can allow one impulse of information to or from the brain every one-tenth of a second. This defines the shortest time on which we are aware. If we live for about 100 years or 10^{10} seconds, this means that we can experience about 10^{10} bits of information in our lifetime. Incidentally, it may be a coincidence, but we have about 10^{10} cells in our brain. Perhaps we die when we do, partly because we have run out of brain room in which to put information. We might note that the largest computers in use at present have only room for 10^6 bits of information, and so are approximately equivalent to the brain of a fish.

Anyway our 10^{10} gives a yardstick to see how other intelligent life may fit into the time scale of the Universe if we assume that other intelligent beings must also have a lifetime and storage for 10^{10} information instants. How likely is it that their time scale will be sufficiently like ours to permit identification and communication with us?

The shortest time that physicists have found during which something may happen, is the time taken by light to cross an electron: 10^{-22} second. There are a number of elementary particles, mesons, which break up 10^{-10} second after they are produced. By our standards these particles are short-lived. In terms of the fundamental time instant though, they live for 10^{12} instants (longer than we do). We would find it hard to communicate with on this time scale, for 10^5 generations (equivalent to the 10^6 years that man has been on earth) would occur in 10^{-5} seconds. The longest time known is the age of the Universe: 10^{10} years (10^{17} seconds). Again, we might have difficulty communicating with a being whose shortest perceptible time was one year.

These are extremes, but even so it is not widely realised how difficult this time problem is. Thus it has been suggested that life could evolve elsewhere using silicon as its basis as we use carbon. Silicon has, like carbon, a number of chemical characteristics that favour the formation of large molecules made from it, and it is one of the most abundant elements in stars (and so, presumably, in the Universe generally). However, carbon, oxygen and nitrogen (our main constituents) are peculiar amongst the elements in that their electronic structures only allow them to react chemically rather slowly. The rate at which they react governs the rate of our nerve impulses and of our time scale. Silicon, like most other elements (other than carbon, oxygen and nitrogen) reacts 10^4 times more rapidly. Life-forms based on silicon would, with other things being equal, think and move at 10^4 times our speed.

Chemical reaction speeds also depend on temperature. Typically they speed up by a factor of 2 for every 10° Centigrade increase in temperature. We live at about 40° Centigrade. Consider the planet Venus, the next planet in from us towards the Sun. Measurements made recently by rocket probes have shown its temperature to be at 330°C . Life there of our type would be 10^7 times faster than we are. The temperature on Jupiter is -150° . Life there of our type would be 10^6 times slower than we are.

HUMANOIDS

It is interesting to a scientist that contactees normally claim that extra-terrestrials are humanoid in size, shape, and the way in which they see. This may only display a lack of imagination on the part of the contactees but, nevertheless, it also fits a couple of scientific ideas.

The shape of extra-terrestrials is interesting because of an effect observed on Earth by biologists called convergent evolution. It seems that in any given terrestrial environment there are only a small number of ways in which life can sustain itself. These are called ecological niches. If a form of life tries to adapt to a new environment it is forced to fill one of these niches, and so must take on the characteristics that best fit it to that way of life. Any similarity of the marsupial animals in Australia to their placental equivalents in the rest of the world, e.g., the marsupial mouse and the jumping mouse of the Sahara, the wallaby and the jack rabbit, the Tasmanian Devil and the wolf. Examples from the plant kingdom are the Euphorbias of Africa and the Cacti of America. These plants have evolved quite separately from different families in the plant kingdom. Some of the species of these families are now virtually indistinguishable externally: globular and covered in spines. Internally they are still quite different, e.g., no cacti are poisonous, all euphorbias are very poisonous.



Thus we might expect an extra-terrestrial that fills the same ecological niche elsewhere in the Universe as we do here to have a similar shape to us.

The size of extra-terrestrials is interesting, as the size of any life-form is determined by the conflict between the weight and the strength of its body. If you double the size of a being in general you multiply its volume, and hence its weight by 8, but you only multiply the cross-section area and hence the strength of its bones (or skeletal supports) by 4. Thus there is a limiting size in any environment determined by the strength of the skeleton. But the strengths of possible skeletal materials (bone, steel, titanium) are all about the same. However, if the gravity on another planet were half that of Earth, a life form there would be able to be double our size before being limited this way. Thus the similarity in size of an extra-terrestrial to one of us means that the gravity on the planet on which they evolved is the same as ours. Thus they are unlikely to have evolved on the Moon (one-sixth our gravity) or Jupiter (2.6 times our gravity).

The vision of extra-terrestrials is likely to employ the same wavelengths of light as we use. Light, like radio and X-rays, is a form of electromagnetic wave. The different forms of wave differ only in the frequency of their vibrations. Waves over most of the electromagnetic spectrum are absorbed by gases (e.g., the atmosphere of a planet) because the period of the waves corresponds to the period of some motion in the molecules of the gas. Low frequency waves can traverse an atmosphere as they vibrate slower than any normal molecular motion, hence we are able to use these waves for radio communication and radar. If we increase the frequency of our waves we will find them corresponding firstly to the frequencies of rotation of the gas molecules and then to those of internal vibration of the molecules (the electronic structure holding the atoms of a molecule together is pretty springy). Then there is a gap before the frequencies become high enough to be similar to those of the motion of the electrons inside the atoms. At higher frequencies still, the waves become unstable and break up into particles.

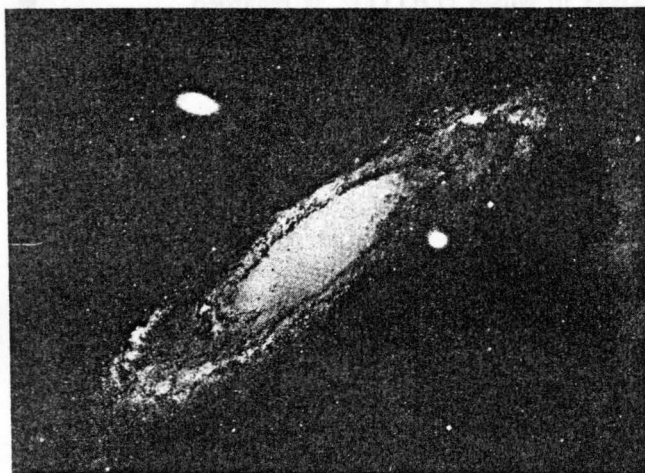
The gap between vibrations and electron motions is called light and is relatively unimpeded by gases. Thus extra-terrestrials that evolved on a planet with an atmosphere like ours would use radio waves or light, if they used electromagnetic waves at all. This would not apply on, say, Venus, where the atmosphere is 100 times denser than on Earth (equivalent to our oceans at a depth of 3,000 feet). Even radio waves and light are absorbed by such a thick atmosphere. Venusians would have to use other senses instead, e.g., sonar (like bats or dolphins) or chemical (i.e., smell, like dogs).

THE PLANET PROBLEM

Extra-terrestrial life that looks like us probably evolved on a planet rather than on, say, a star or deep in space. Are planets common?

Planets circling stars other than our own Sun cannot be seen directly with even the most powerful telescopes. Such planets would be much too small compared with the stars they might circle and much too faint (the Sun is 10^3 times the size of Venus and 10^8 times brighter). Three close stars have been found to wobble slightly, indicating that a faint, small object is going around each of them, but calculations from the size of the wobble indicate that the faint objects are still too large to be classed as planets.

Can we deduce the proportion of stars that have planets from the mechanism of formation of planets. This is rather an embarrassing question to put to an astronomer. Astronomers look out onto the Universe and see three main classes of objects: planets, stars



and galaxies. All three classes evolve very slowly and are observed in various states of evolution. Astronomers are rather like people outside a cinema, looking at the stills and trying to reconstruct the story. The embarrassing point is that they are still uncertain how any of these objects come into being.

There are, at the moment, four theories of planet formation and insufficient evidence to decide between them. Still, we can calculate how many planetary systems each would predict exist in our galaxy:

(1) STELLAR COLLISIONS

This theory requires that two stars pass closer to each other than 10^{-1} light year (the radius of Jupiter's orbit). The tides that each star would raise on the other are supposed to separate off and condense into planets. Stars travel at 10^{-1} light year per year and are separated on the average by 10 light years. Thus the volume of space occupied by a star is effectively 10^3 light years, and a star will sweep through this in $10^3/(10^{-1})^2 \times 10^{-1} = 10^{15}$ years. There are 10^{11} stars doing this in our galaxy, so the mean time between collisions is $10^{15}/10^{11} = 10^4$ years. The age of the galaxy is 10^9 years, so that this theory predicts $10^9/10^4 = 10^5$ planetary systems in our galaxy, i.e., 100,000 planetary systems.

(2) BINARY SUPERNOVAE

When a heavy star reaches the end of its nuclear fuel it collapses. Just as when a TV tube collapses when cracked, the implosion turns into an explosion and the star disintegrates violently. This is a supernova. About half the stars we see in the sky, when examined with a telescope or spectroscope, turn out to be binary stars

(two stars going around each other). If one of these becomes a supernova the other will capture some of the disintegrating matter, which can condense into planets. Supernovae occur about once every 100 years, so that this theory predicts about 10^7 planetary systems in the galaxy, i.e., ten million systems.

(3) SIMULTANEOUS CONDENSATION

If a graph is made of the number of stars that we see of a given size, against the size axis, it is found that little stars are much commoner than big ones; down to the point where the stars get too small to ignite, and glow. Of course, we cannot observe how many non-luminous stars there are. Nor can we estimate how many there would be from theory, as we do not know how stars are born. But it does seem that the process that produces stars produces more little objects than big ones and, hence, even more objects of planetary size. Thus this theory suggests that all stars have planets: 10^{11} in our galaxy, i.e., one hundred thousand millions,

(4) SPIN DOWN

A spectroscope analysis of a star reveals, amongst other things, how fast it is spinning. It is found that young stars spin rapidly and old stars spin slowly. Where does the spin go? (It cannot disappear, because of the law of conservation of angular momentum.) Our Sun is an old star and spins slowly. Most of the angular momentum of our solar system is in the planets. It seems as though stars at some stage of their evolution throw off a rapidly spinning shell, thus slowing down the star's spin. The shell then condenses into planets. This theory also predicts that most stars end up with planets, i.e., 10^{11} in our galaxy.

Thus all four theories predict at least 10^5 planetary systems in our galaxy. The age of the galaxy seems to be about 10^9 years. The diameter of the galaxy is 10^5 light years. In about 100 years or so we will be able to journey between the stars. Once a civilization evolves somewhere which wishes to expand into the rest of the galaxy, it will expand at the rate of, perhaps, one-tenth the speed of light, so it will cover the galaxy in about 10^6 years. This is a quick thing compared with the age of the galaxy: 10^9 years, so it may well have already happened.

On these grounds, most scientists accept that there is probably life elsewhere in our galaxy, including probably, intelligent life and advanced civilizations. However, in spite of this, scientists do not accept current UFO data as proof that such civilizations actually exist and are visiting our planet. Too many UFO reports have insufficient data indicative of extra-terrestrial origin, too many have turned out to be hoaxes.

Scientists are people who are paid to study problems and, if possible, to find their solutions. This however is not done in the case of UFOs, as explained early in the article, because there are no scientific data on UFOs to study. Again, on the other side, the scientists are not seeking to obtain appropriate data. This is a vicious circle which must be broken if some progress in the UFO field is to be achieved. What should be done?

Scientists require money for projects. Since immense sums of money are needed for such an undertaking, which only some governments can provide, the civilian authorities should press the governments to take action. However, they will not do so until a body of methodical information from civilian files is presented which would warrant such governmental action. This is possible only with data obtained by instrumental measurements, simple as they may be, but still providing scientific information. With a little guidance from scientists, non-scientists could equip themselves with the following instruments and provide qualified readings:

- automatic cameras taking pictures of the sky every 10 seconds, equipped perhaps, as well, with either
 - (a) objective diffraction grating
 - (b) vertically polarised filter
 - (c) horizontally polarised filter
- recording magnetometer
- recording electric field meter
- recording gravimeters
- recording particle counters

Certainly, it will require some effort, both to make such instruments and to engage them systematically, and also for civilian UFO organisations to collect and present their entire findings. It will be costly in money and in time — can the various UFO research groups afford this? Or rather, can they NOT afford to become the catalysts of possibly the greatest scientific discovery of our time?

DR. MIRAN LINDTNER

BORN — LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA — 30.8.1920

DIED — FRANKFURT, GERMANY — 29.8.1969

By accident on Frankfurt Railway Station on his way to a conference of The World Veterinary Association at Belgrade.

"HE WAS A VERY KIND PERSON AND ALWAYS THOUGHT OF OTHERS AHEAD OF HIMSELF".

These words were written by a Veterinary Research Officer and President of The Australian Veterinary Poultry Association, Clive A. W. Jackson, B.V.Sc., who worked closely with Miran for some years past. They appear in an article about him in *"The Poultry Farmer"*. The article, which also pays tribute to his work, mentions "brilliant genius, diagnostic ability, the never-tiring help he gave to the poultry industry, painstaking approach to details" and concludes, "Truly we have lost an inspiration, a philosopher and friend". *"The Land"* Newspaper related incidents telling of the very worthwhile practical contributions Miran had made to the industry.

It was amazing the diversity of his interests and activities and the energy and time he devoted to them. Miran was Vice-President of the R.S.P.C.A., a performer on the piano and violin of professional proficiency, a composer, a keen chess player and a very competent painter.

He accumulated nearly 1,000 hours' flying time in the Yugoslavian Air Force during the Second World War and represented Yugoslavia as a goal-keeper in international soccer. He played first grade tennis and squash. His scholastic brilliance caused him to be nominated for the Tito Prize.

He secured his Doctorate of Veterinary Science, with extreme distinction, at Bologna University. In the period of nearly twenty years he had been in Australia he helped many migrants to settle into Australian life. The Yugoslavian Soccer Club was founded for this purpose and Miran

was a prime mover in this and he also coached various soccer teams. He had the heart-warming ability to make his many friends feel they were special friends.

He was President of U.F.O.I.C. Sydney (the oldest existing U.F.O. Group in the world today) for 16 years and was well known on the world scene, being very largely responsible for the respect in which U.F.O.I.C. is regarded.

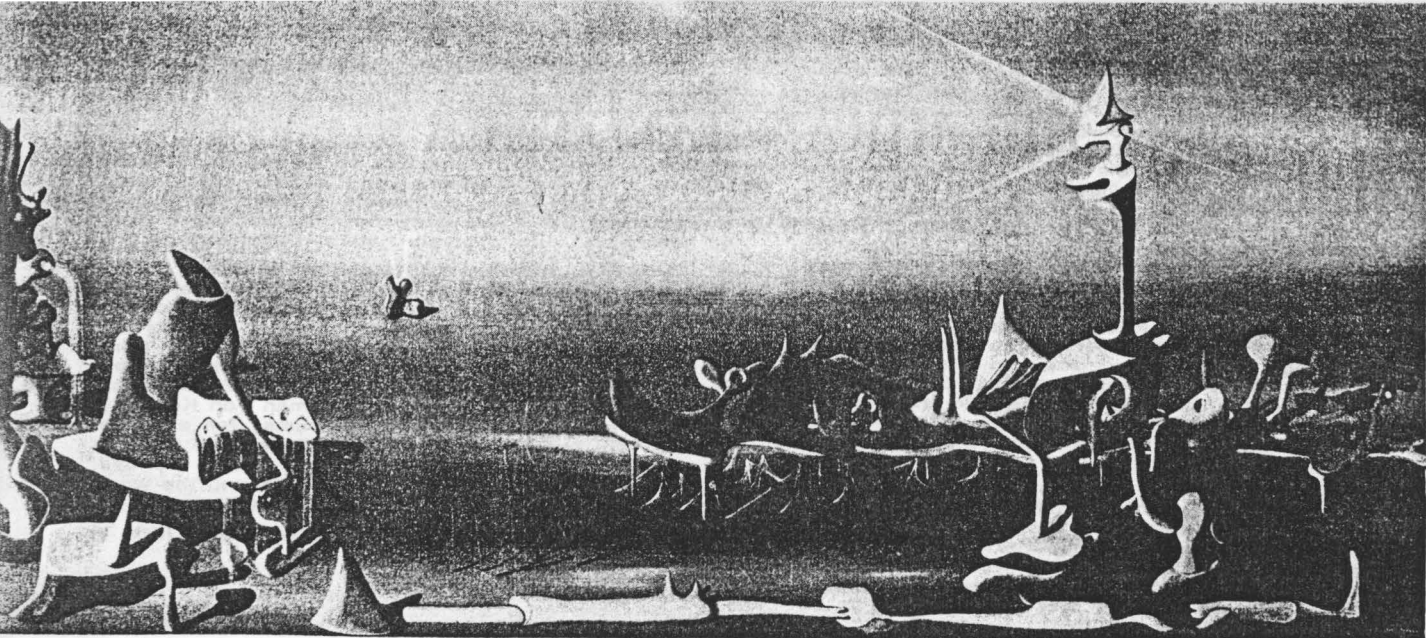
I have known Miran since shortly after his arrival in Australia and, while we first became associated through U.F.-O.I.C., I was privileged to share other interests with him. The breadth and depth of his interests, the brilliance of his insight, his various talents and skills all spoke of the vital, searching man of unsatisfied learning he was, and his drive and example spurred others to do more than they normally would have done. All these things are of importance, but to all of us who knew him, we take greatest pride that the wisdom of his heart was so manifest in his sense of honour and kindness.

We are all better men and women for having known him. Our hearts go out to Lillian, his widow, and we trust that their children Sonya, Miranda and Miran, Jnr., will all abundantly fulfil the high hopes he had for them.

A Memorial Service was held at Christ Church St. Laurence on Saturday afternoon, 27th September, 1969. The 130 people present were privileged to hear some of his beautiful compositions played on the church pipe organ.



FREDERICK J. M. PHILLIPS, F.C.A.I.A., VK2ZQ, PRESIDENT, U.F.O.I.C.



INTRODUCTION—Continued

ORIGINATING ON THE EARTH:

UFOs are said to be

- Hoaxes and lies;
- Known animate or inanimate phenomena seen under unusual conditions, examples being flocks of geese in flight, and ordinary aircraft, respectively;
- Something largely uninvestigated, but entirely natural, e.g., ball lightning/anti-matter;
- Secret weapons from the East or West;
- Supernaturally endowed beings from the middle of the Earth (The Hollow Earth theory);
- Pathological delusions and/or visions.

ORIGINATING OUTSIDE EARTH:

- Extra-terrestrial unmanned probes;
- Extra-terrestrial probes manned by creatures essentially unlike us (non-humanoid);
- Extra-terrestrial probes manned by creatures resembling human beings (humanoid).

Of the above, some are conspicuously only partial explanations. Even if they were taken as a whole, they would not explain the total range of UFO phenomena. In this category one could place:

Hoaxes: Too many reliable people have seen UFOs, sometimes under conditions where fakery, as such, would be impossible, e.g., mid-air.

Phenomena already known: UFO's, by definition, involve aerodynamic/visual characteristics believed by the observer to be unusual and since there have been reliable sightings by trained Air Force personnel the answer to the UFO problem has to be sought at least partially outside the ordinary experience.

Secret weapons: UFOs have been observed in the USA and possibly in the USSR since 1947, if not earlier. Assuming that from that date onwards, UFOs were actually man-made aircraft of advanced type, the technical knowledge available then would have invalidated any later programme of tedious rocket development, since the UFO design which is most commonly reported has little space for fuel solids of any type, and is much more efficient in its motion.

Atlanteans and subterranean beings: No one, unfortunately, has yet managed to ask a UFO inhabitant for his passport, so such theories remain, needless to say, purely conjectural.

Visions: Crowds of many thousands, sometimes scattered over a wide area, have been known to observe the same UFO and so the possibility of the individual having the same vision as the next man becomes progressively less.

Extra-terrestrial unmanned probes: Reports of creatures emerging from UFOs on the ground are frequent, particularly in France and South America. Numerous humanoid cases have been listed in the Lorenzen's book "Flying Saucer Occupants", among which the Villas-Boas incident is perhaps the most spectacular.

Insofar as non-humanoid inhabitants are concerned, there is no evidence that the few 'monster creatures' which occasionally occur in sighting claims could not be explained (according to one's viewpoint) either as figments of the imagination, or as robots, androids and alien animals tested or experimented with in our atmosphere.

There emerge, finally, two especially important possibilities. And it is more than likely that the 'answer' to the UFO enigma is vested in one or the other of these two: Either the UFOs are the result of an, as yet unknown/unresearched natural condition in the atmosphere, or, it would seem, they are intelligently directed extra-terrestrial probes manned by humanoids.

No doubt for security reasons, and also because numerous Americans claimed to have been pursued in their cars by UFOs, and even forced off the roads, the United States Air Force decided two years ago to do something specific. Files on UFOs had been collecting dust in the archives for twenty years, but increasing pressure from an indignant public (over 5,000,000 Americans claim to have seen UFOs) made it clear that a research body would have to be established.

On October 6, 1966, the contract between the University of Colorado and the US Air Force was signed, and the Condon Committee enquiry, "free of all outside influence", was under way. But it didn't get far in any real sense. Although a dazzling range of academics had been employed in an advisory capacity, covering physics, meteorology, chemistry, astronomy, psychology and the social sciences, the extreme degree of specialisation meant a corresponding variety of approaches to what was essentially only one topic. This topic was what Dr. David Saunders, a member of the Committee and author of a new book entitled "UFOs? Yes!", refers to as the ETI hypothesis. There was already sufficient indication that Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence (ETI) could well be the key factor in the UFO problem, and the Condon Committee's task was primarily to ascertain whether or not there was any real strength in the argument. If there was, quite obviously further research into UFOs would have to be undertaken to determine if the aliens presented a security risk. Saunders' book, released in paperback just prior to the publication of the 900 page Condon Report (Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects), is important because it emphasizes the personality tensions behind the apparently unbiased and respectable facade of the Committee. Underlying the difficulties of fusing specialist minds was an apparently political attempt to distort the evidence from the start.

In a now famous memo dated August 9, '66, made public in 'Look' magazine by columnist John G. Fuller, Robert J. Low, who became Project Co-ordinator when the Committee was established, advised Thurston Manning, who later on actually signed the contract, that it would be a good idea if the Condon Committee were to build up as much negative evidence as possible. Low mentioned in passing . . . "The trick would be . . . to describe the project so that, to the public, it would appear a totally objective study, but, to the scientific community, would present the image of a group of non-believers trying their best to be objective but having an almost zero expectation of finding a saucer. One way to do this would be to stress investigation, not of the physical phenomena, but rather of the people who do the observing — the psychology and sociology of persons and groups who report seeing UFOs. If the emphasis were put here, rather than on examination of the old question of the physical reality of the saucer, I think the scientific community would quickly get the message."

Mr. David Saunders and another member of the Committee, electrical engineer Dr. Norman Levine, were both eventually dismissed from their positions because of the part they played in making the memorandum — secret property — public. Condon was furious when he found out that it had been released. He told Saunders menacingly: "For an act like that you deserve to be ruined professionally!"

Meanwhile the Condon Committee, or what was really a jungle of confused approaches in what purported to be a disinterested, scientific survey, struggled onwards to an uninspired close. Its main finding was that there was insufficient evidence that UFOs might present a threat to mankind or to warrant any further serious investigation. There were certain 'unexplained' cases, but they were sufficiently small in number, it was claimed, that it was likely that they would eventually be assimilated into a purely natural framework.

However, there is the opposite viewpoint, that if only one UFO incident is real, then all the effort of enquiry will have been worthwhile. Dr. Saunders believes that there exists what might be called a hard core of water-tight UFO incidents and that the Condon Committee failed to face up to them. An increasing number of academics and scientists (Professor James McDonald of the University of Arizona and Coleman Von Kevicsky, scientific adviser to the United Nations, for example) are actively expressing their convictions that there is more to the UFO phenomenon than meets the eye. And independent UFO research groups around the world have been saying the same thing for years.

Probably the best thing to believe about UFOs is that the question is still open.

—NEVILLE DRURY.

PROFILE

of the late Professor CHARLES A. MANEY,
as told by his son, C. Thomas Maney,
on 8th March, 1967

CHARLES A. MANEY, 75 years of age, died on Tuesday, 8th November, 1966, due to complications from a stroke and a heart attack.

He was the author of numerous articles, including *Experimental Study of Sliding Friction*, which appeared in a 1952 edition of the American Journal of Physics. The article demonstrated a number of new findings in the study of friction and established, experimentally, a revision of the third law of friction dealing with Coluomb forces.

Professor Maney, who was Head of the Department of Physics at Defiance College, Ohio, from 1946 until his retirement in 1964, was the author of two books on unidentified flying objects. He was co-author of the book, *The Challenge of Unidentified Flying Objects*, in 1961, and had completed another book in September of 1966, which deals with physical evidence of UFOs.

Born 19th March, 1891, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Minnesota and a Master of Science degree at the University of Chicago. He did graduate work at the University of Chicago, University of Michigan and the University of Kentucky.

Following service in World War I, he taught college in Wisconsin and later at Kentucky, 1920-1932. From 1932 to 1940, Professor Maney studied and wrote a series of articles on college enrolment trends for Kentucky State Department of Education. From 1940 until joining the Defiance College, Ohio, staff in 1946, he served as a statistician for the Federal American Government.

Professor Maney shared credit with the late Professor Edwin B. Frost, former Director of Yerkes Observatory, for the first measurement of internal motions in the Nebula of Orion in 1915.

In 1950 he submitted to the late Senator Brien McMahon the first "Atoms for Peace Plan", now on file in the National U.S.A. Archives, Washington, D.C. He was also a member of the board of governors of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP).

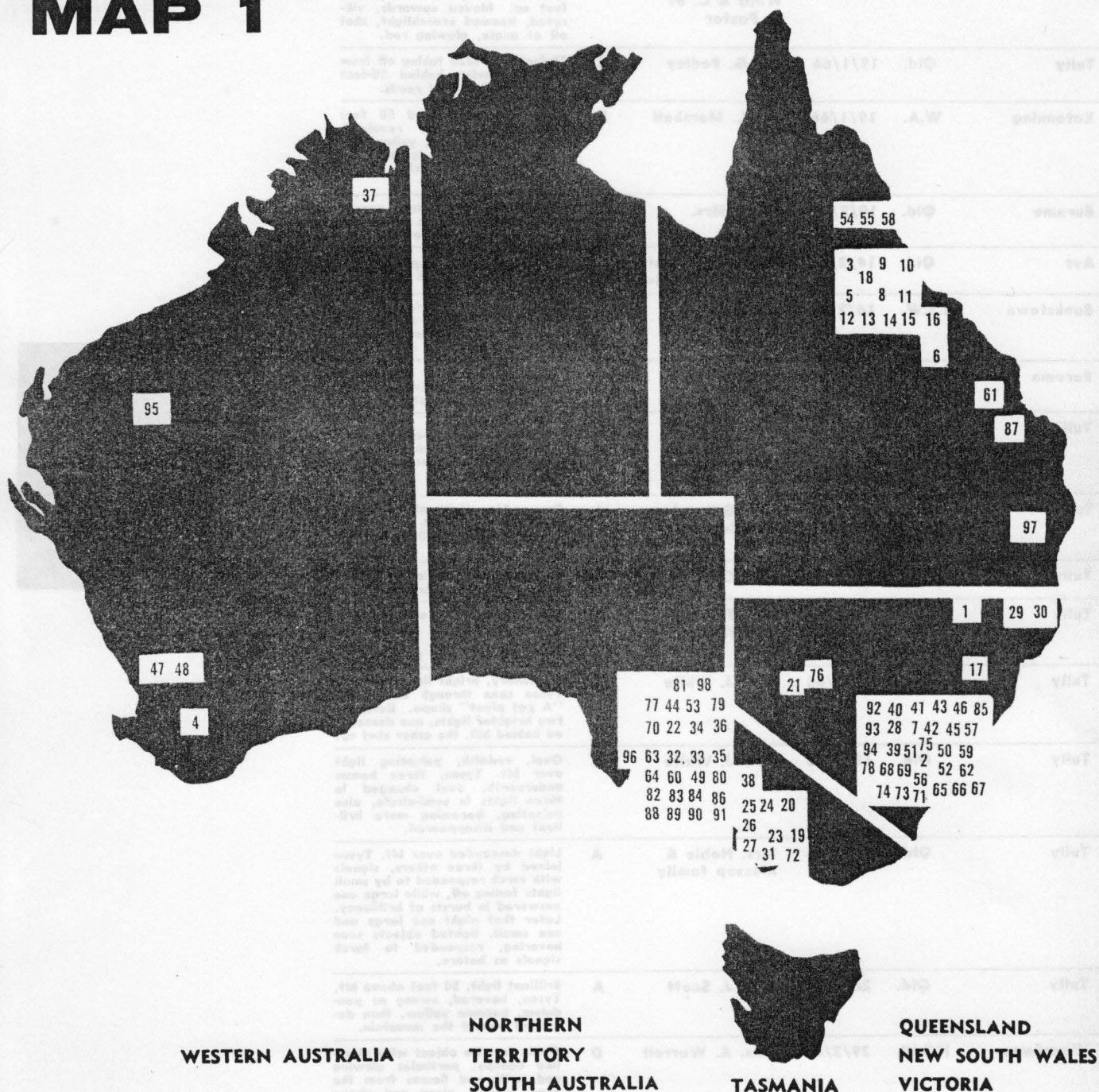
In August, 1918, he married the former Eva Wolansky, who survives. He also leaves a daughter, a son and six grandchildren.



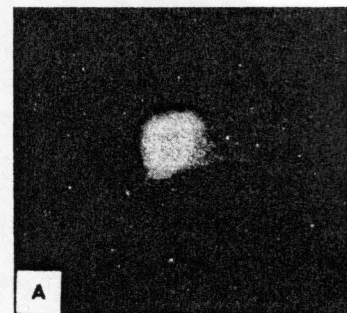
Professor Charles A. Maney.

AUSTRALIAN SCENE 1966-1969, MAP 1

Numbered dots represent locations of sightings included in the statistical diagram; some of them refer to reports featured in detail on the following pages.



Locality	State	Date	Witnesses	Ref.	Story
1. Narrabri	N.S.W.	1/1/66	Miss G. Buchanan & G. Norman	E	Brilliant disc-like object man- oeuvring and diving upon the car for moments. Skipped ac- ross the field and disappeared.
2. Nowra	N.S.W.	17/1/66	Mr. & Mrs. D. Willis & C. of E. Pastor	D	9.30 p.m. Brilliantly lighted ob- ject hovered $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away, 200 feet up. Moved upwards, vib- rated, beamed searchlight, shot off at angle, glowing red.
3. Tully	Qld.	19/1/66	Mr. G. Pedley	E	25-foot disc seen taking off from lagoon, leaving behind 30-foot "nest" of flattened reeds.
4. Katanning	W.A.	19/1/66	Mr. L. Marshall	D	Large object hovered 50 feet above ground, top revolved, emitting bright red, yellow and green lights. Ascended to 2,000 feet, soared off making hissing sound.
5. Euramo	Qld.	10/2/66	Mr. & Mrs. Zonta	A	Star-shaped, flickering orange light, descended to tree top level, then shot off towards sea.
6. Ayr	Qld.	14/2/66	Mrs. Mossop, Mr. & Mrs. McQuillan	F	Two small lights approached a larger one, departed together.
7. Bankstown	N.S.W.	14/2/66	Denis & Larry Stewart	—	Circular area, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in di- ameter, of flattened reeds, clock- wise, found in swamp, pungent smell. Disappeared next day.
8. Euramo	Qld.	22/2/66	P. Patcic	E	Large, silvery disc, 30 feet in diameter, swooped over his bush hut, flames underneath.
9. Tully	Qld.	24/2/66	Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Walpole, Mr. Lund & Mr. Dew	A	Lighted objects travelling across Mt. Mackay. Two pulsating green lights, stationary. Heard ee:ie noise.
10. Tully	Qld.	24/2/66	Mrs. Gillespie & children	A	Orange-blue light above trees, rotating, descended a beam of light at one end. Drifted east- ward.
11. Tully	Qld.	28/2/66	Mrs. C Noble	A	Orange light travelled along the ridge of Mt. Tyson in half circle.
12. Tully	Qld.	9/3/66	Mrs. Flower & Mrs. Noble	A	Bright, pulsating orange light above Mt. Tyson approached, becoming brilliant, then disap- peared behind the mountain.
13. Tully	Qld.	11/3/66	Mrs. J. White	A	Stationary, bright light over Mt. Tyson seen through binoculars. "A pot plant" shape. Released two brighter lights, one descend- ed behind hill, the other shot up.
14. Tully	Qld.	18/3/66	Mrs. J. White	A	Oval, reddish, pulsating light over Mt. Tyson, three beams underneath, oval changed in three lights in semi-circle, also pulsating, becoming more bril- liant and disappeared.
15. Tully	Qld.	25/3/66	Mrs. Noble & Mossop family	A	Light descended over Mt. Tyson joined by three others, signals with torch responded to by small lights fading off, while large one answered in bursts of brilliancy. Later that night one large and one small, lighted objects seen hovering, responded to torch signals as before.
16. Tully	Qld.	28/3/66	Mrs. J. Scott	A	Brilliant light, 50 feet above Mt. Tyson, hovered, swung as pen- dulum, became yellow, then de- parted behind the mountain.
17. Wauchope	N.S.W.	29/3/66	Mrs. A. Warrell	D	Oval, car-size object with glass- like canopy, portholes glowing red, with red flames from the rear, moving along and above telegraph line, disappeared to- wards a lake.

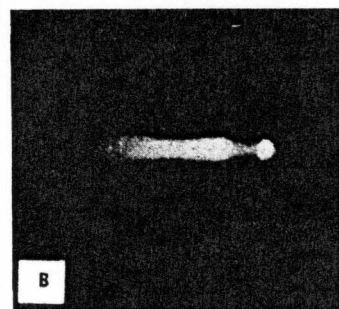


Pictures A to F show typical features of UFOs in listed sightings.

Locality	State	Date	Witnesses	Ref.	Story
18. Tully	Qld.	31/3/66	Mrs. J. Scott	A	Glowing, pulsating light hovered just above trees, then disappeared in 20 seconds.
19. Balwyn	Vic.	2/4/66	V.F.S.R.S., Melbourne	E	Plan-convex object photographed with polaroid camera at short distance.
20. St. Arnaud	Vic.	4/4/66	R. Sullivan	D	3-foot disc of white light which bent car headlight beams. Cone of rainbow lights, 15 feet high above disc. Disc ascended to top of cone and lights went out.
21. Menindee	N.S.W.	22/4/66	P. Nielson, T. Murkins	A	Brilliant object hovered below clouds, moving about, shot up and disappeared. Watched through binoculars.
22. Adelaide	S.A.	26/4/66	Mrs. J. Sheldon	C	Long, glowing, cigar-shaped object, about four miles distant. Radio interference.
23. Baringhup	Vic.	1/5/66	Mrs. K. B. Bryant	A	Extremely bright object awoke witness at 4.00 a.m. It lit nearby reservoir water brilliantly.
24. Weastall	Vic.	6/5/66	Several schoolchildren	E	Dazzling, silvery object above ridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from school. Flew around pine trees on ridge and darted across open paddocks.
25. Ararat	Vic.	10/5/66	Const. R. Kennedy & many other witnesses	D	Crimson globe with ring around equator seen 3.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m.
26. Baringhup	Vic.	13/5/66	David, Claude, Noel & John Jennings	A	Ball of green light settled towards ground. At 120 feet, light changed to red, hovered over their vehicle.
27. Elmhurst	S.A.	22/5/66	M. Gleeson & police	A	Bright light travelled slowly, hovered over the town, giving off luminous glow.
28. Thornleigh	N.S.W.	26/5/66	Mr. S. J. Wright	F	Three elliptical, bright red objects in triangle formation; front two competing for lead, flew towards west faster than a jet. Silent.
29. Lismore	N.S.W.	5/6/66	Consts. D. Coghlan & P. Hobson	D	Great, multi-coloured disc seen hovering over Grafton, 80 miles distant. Five times in two weeks.
30. Grafton	N.S.W.	5/6/66	Consts. E. Mercer & P. Woodman	A	Object slowly moving south and changing colour white-red-white. Altitude 1,500 feet. 8.00 p.m.
31. Cope Cope	Vic.	19/7/66	Messrs. G. Johnson, R. Harris & R. Connell	D	Brownish light, changing to orange in circle, emitted beam of light to ground. Tower on top.
32. Modbury	S.A.	23/7/66	Mr. L. G. Bradbrook	D	Object size of moon rose from ground and sped off. 8.30 p.m.
33. Port Noarlunga	S.A.	4/8/66	Mrs. Alida A. Groatenboer	E	Two objects flying close together, silver and large. Seen 4.30 p.m. for 5 minutes.
34. Adelaide	S.A.	5/8/66	Mr. F. P. Stone, Mr. & Mrs. J. Vanderhoven	A	Large, glowing, white object seen in west near sun, size of moon. Seen 10 minutes.
35. Largs	S.A.	7/8/66	Name withheld	D	Large, glowing, white object and two black balls, stationary. Wings on side, knob on top.
36. Adelaide	S.A.	8/8/66	Name withheld	A	11.35 a.m. Two silvery-white objects passed south to north. Large.
37. Kununurra	W.A.	16/8/66	P. Johnston	C	Object 150 feet long, 6 to 8 feet high, four red pilot lights surrounding brilliant inner white light, seen for 40 minutes, 300 feet above road.



Locality	State	Date	Witnesses	Ref.	Story
38. Nhill	Vic.	18/8/66	Mr. B. Pridham	D	Object like moon descended and paced car for six miles.
39. Wentworthville	N.S.W.	26/9/66	Mr. J. R. Blattman	A	White light hovered over signal box, 3.40 a.m. Sped off to the south.
40. West Pymble	N.S.W.	12/10/66	R. Rambling	A	Star-like object, changed colour, flew east-west. Seen for five minutes, 7.10 p.m. (No satellites due — R.A.A.F.)
41. West Pymble	N.S.W.	19/10/66	Mr. & Mrs. R. Tambling	A	White light moving south-north, similar to satellite, turned and went east. 8.00 p.m.
42. Enfield	N.S.W.	19/10/66	Mr. & Mrs. E. Geishofer	A	
43. Canley Vale	N.S.W.	21/10/66	Mr. W. Walter	A	Bright object in south changed colour, red-yellow-blue, moved up and down and side to side. Seen 10 minutes.
44. Modbury	S.A.	23/10/66	Mr. R. J. Kuhlman, brother & two friends	D	Yellow-orange, oval object with cone beneath, hovered 2 to 3 minutes.
45. West Pymble	N.S.W.	23/10/66	R. Tambling	A	Yellow-white object moving west-north-west, turned to east-north-east and then turned north.
46. Enfield	N.S.W.	23/10/66	E. Geishofer	A	
47. Irwin	W.A.	23/10/66	G. Faulkner	D	Bright, fan-shaped light travelling above water, rose, faded away, disappeared in east.
48. Irwin	W.A.	26/10/66	C. Faulkner & several other witnesses	D	Bright, fan-shaped light above water, ascended to height and headed east.
49. Adelaide	S.A.	4/11/66	Mr. J. Hawke	C	Cigar-shaped object, dark band across centre, hovered. Seen 2 minutes.
50. Culburra	N.S.W.	15/11/66	Mr. P. Mullard & father	A	Object like Venus zig-zagged at constant speed. Disappeared vertically. 8.00 p.m.
51. Enfield	N.S.W.	15/11/66	E. Geishofer	A	Bright, white object moved to north-east, crossed sky in 2½ minutes.
52. West Pymble	N.S.W.	15/11/66	R. Tambling	A	
53. Trenmere	S.A.	19/11/66	Mrs. E. Halloran	B	Three discs, bright blue and yellow, left sparks behind, crossed the sky west-east.
54. Earlville	Qld.	7/12/66	Mr. A. L. Underwood	A	Object low in the sky like large, incandescent light seen, disappeared vertically and then reappeared for 5 minutes.
55. Mareeba	Qld.	9/12/66	Drive-In spectators during interval	D	9.00 p.m. Bright globe crossed the sky, stopped overhead and then moved away.
56. Jervis Bay	N.S.W.	20/12/66	Robin May & friend	A	Circular, orange-red glow over beach, rose to 1,000 feet, hovered, moved erratically back and forth. Observed 5 minutes.
57. Toowoomb Bay	N.S.W.	25/12/66	R. Tambling	B	"Line of light" moved south to north, straight and level. Seen for 1½ seconds at 9.10 p.m. through 65° of arc.
58. Julatten	Qld.	30/12/66	Mrs. R. Chacherty	F	7 or 8 glowing, ball-like objects in formation at 4,000 feet. Very fast. Travelled north-west to south-east. 4.30 p.m.
59. Jewels Beach	N.S.W.	—/1/67	Steven Tapping	A	Red-white object with white light shining through small squares in front. 1½ miles distant and 1,500 ft. up. Smell and noise as it passed.
60. Glenelg	S.A.	7/1/67	Mrs. C. Croft	E	Bright, silvery disc rising sharply — seen at 6.57 p.m., heading north-west.

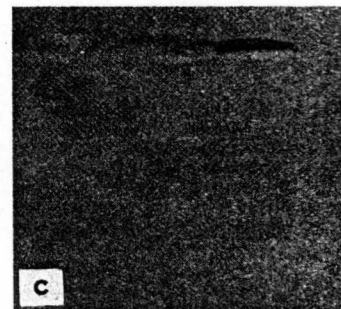


Locality	State	Date	Witnesses	Ref.	Story
61. East Gladstone	Qld.	13/1/67	Mr. P. Mason & four others	A	Erratic, star-like object stopped, moved off and then followed straight course. 9.10 p.m.
62. Windale	N.S.W.	14/1/67	Sgt. A. Bell & Const. F. Tracy	D	Object with red, flashing lights, height 400-600 ft., shone beam of light to ground. Speed 5-10 m.p.h. 3 a.m.
63. Adelaide	S.A.	25/1/67	David Goulden & Rees Hughes	E	Disc-shaped object with three protuberances, orange centre, silver rim, moved in sharp turns and climbs.
64. Windsor Gardens	S.A.	25/1/67	Mrs. L. Marks	A	Fast object moving north to south, changing size every few seconds. Flashed to great brilliance. Seen for 30 seconds.
65. Potts Point	N.S.W.	3/2/67	Mr. J. Audbert	D	11.25 p.m. Red, glowing, pulsating sphere surrounded by smaller spheres just below its middle. Slow motion.
66. Loftus	N.S.W.	12/2/67	Mrs. V. Mitchell & mother	A	Stationary white object, bigger than any star, began to move and accelerate to north.
67. Cremorne	N.S.W.	12/2/67	Miss M. Swain	A	Bright, orange-red light, like a football, seen for 45 seconds.
68. Waverton	N.S.W.	12/2/67	Mrs. Z. Robson & Mr. & Mrs. Tames	A	Glowing red ball seen, 7.30 p.m. Low and descending towards Wollstonecraft.
69. Wollstonecraft	N.S.W.	12/2/67	Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Pyle	A	Large, red orb, silently pulsating, descending behind buildings nearby. Four smaller globes around its circumference.
70. Glenelg	S.A.	23/2/67	Mr. Carson, A. Haydon, E. Bryant & S. Pearce	D	Red-orange, triangular object of increasing size, rising from the sea, and returning to it.
71. Waverton	N.S.W.	1/3/67	Mrs. A. Van de Graaff	A	Red, glowing object seen at 8.55 a.m. for three seconds. Appeared to descend over Sydney.
72. Hallam	Vic.	5/3/67	John & Miriam Coyle	E	Silver-top, black-bottom disc with dome, circling for 2½ minutes. Silent. Six photos taken.
73. Liverpool	N.S.W.	12/3/67	Miss P. Smith & mother	D	Pulsating, orange object seen for 30 minutes, hovered, zig-zagged, descended and disappeared. Observed through telescope.
74. Dolls Point	N.S.W.	14/3/67	Mr. W. Walter	D	Golden globe, red line around equator, moving straight and level, leaving smoke and sparks. 7.45 p.m. Visible two seconds, going east.
75. West Pymble	N.S.W.	14/3/67	Mr. R. Tambling	D	Golden globe, red line around equator, moving straight and level, leaving smoke and sparks. 8.05 p.m. Visible 1½ seconds, going south-west.
76. St. George	Qld.	16/3/67	Mr. B. Morris	E	Silvery "inverted egg-cup". Revolving at 100 feet, moving at about 50 m.p.h.
77. Peterborough	S.A.	16/3/67	Mr. D. Dunn & six others	D	Small, moon-like object moving above hilltops.
78. Liverpool	N.S.W.	28/3/67	Miss P. Smith, mother & two brothers	A	Star-like object moving in all directions, hovering, dropping. Observed through telescope — round, with ring around middle. Seen for 30 minutes.
79. Peterborough	S.A.	30/3/67	Mr. K. R. Smith & Mr. A. W. Smith	D	Brilliant, blue-purple disc rising vertically, emitting sparks. Also similar object on same night. 8.30-10.30 p.m.



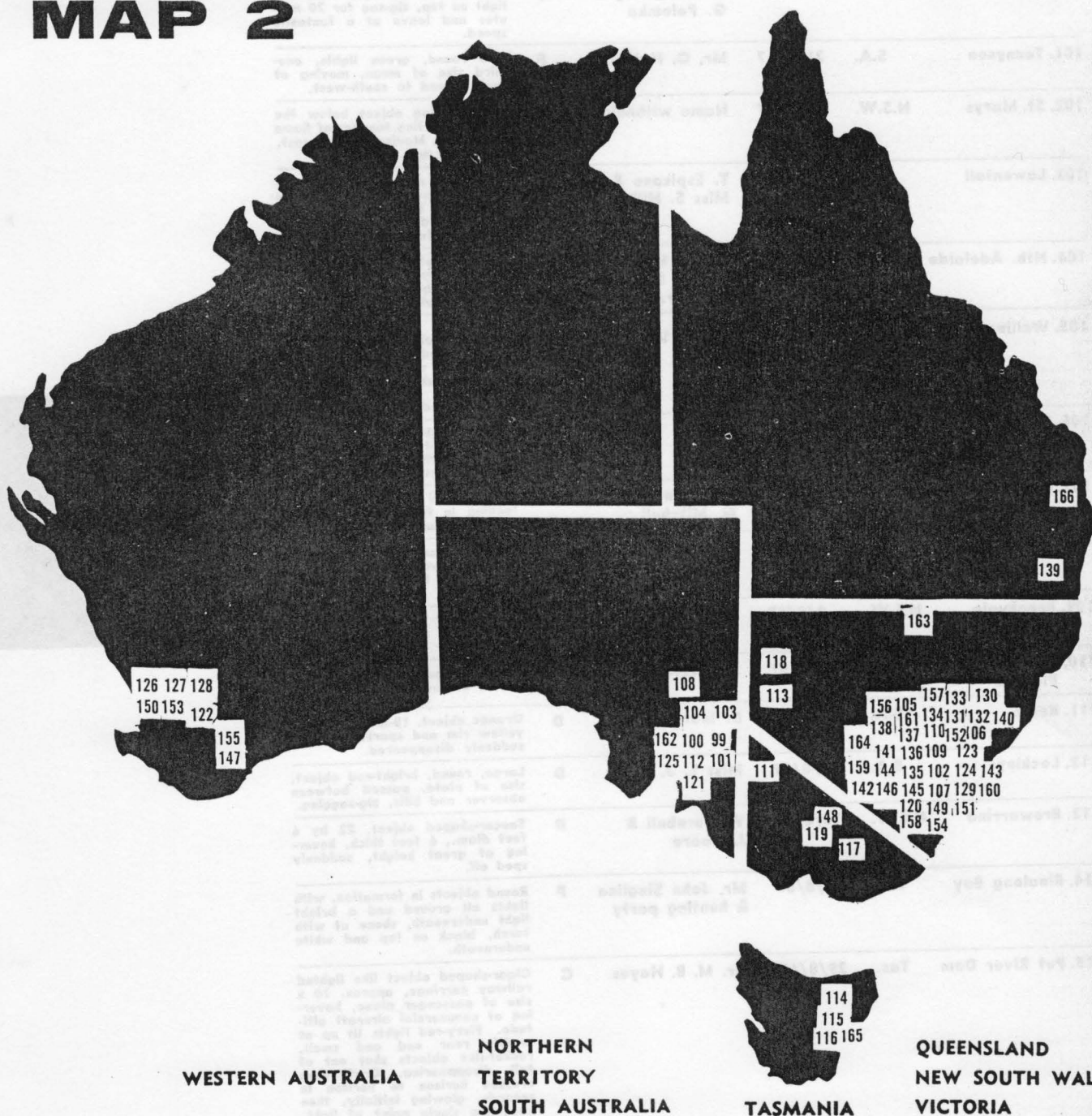
Mr. Colin Norris, Vice-President of The Australian Flying Saucer Research Society, Adelaide.

Locality	State	Date	Witnesses	Ref.	Story
80. Para Hills	S.A.	1/4/67	Mr. W. Wilson	D	Round, orange object, size of plate, moved from cloud, emitted smaller object and moved back into cloud.
81. Peterborough	S.A.	3/4/67	T. M. Pratt & J. Segar	A	Round, intense, red object, hovering, flickering, revolving. 8.15 p.m.
82. Albert Park	S.A.	16/4/67	J. C. Matthews, Marilyn Matthews, D. O'Mahoney & Lynette O'Mahoney	A	Orange glow seen 500 ft. above ground, moving west, from car.
83. Mitcham	S.A.	16/4/67	Mr. & Mrs. L. Choate	D	Crimson object, half size of moon, seen for 40 seconds. Lit up cloud.
84. Wattle Park	S.A.	16/4/67	Mr. & Mrs. R. Sant	D	Large, orange object, low in sky, round underneath, changed its shape.
85. West Pymble	N.S.W.	25/4/67	Mr. R. Tambling	D	"Glass ball" about 1/10th moon's diameter passed between moon and observer. Moving north-south.
86. Adelaide	S.A.	27/4/67	Mr. R. Warman	B	Silent trail of white smoke, wide and dense. Orange light revealed in smoke as it passed. Speed, 500 m.p.h.
87. Ascot Park	S.A.	1/5/67	Mr. B. Harris	A	Object like huge star, emitting shafts of light, moving south-north.
88. Seacombe Gardens	S.A.	1/5/67	Mr. C. Gregson		Fat cigar of bronze-golden hue, perpendicular above horizon, moving east. Observed for two minutes.
89. Tranmere	S.A.	2/5/67	Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Chester, son & witnesses in newspaper	C	White, cigar-shaped light at an angle to horizon, tilted further and descended with flashing white light in front. Disappeared behind hills.
90. Adelaide	S.A.	6/5/67	Reinhardt Glasser, Frank Shannon & Mary Pender	A	Bright, yellow-gold object moving west to east, size of pea at arm's length. Duration, seven minutes.
91. Reynella	S.A.	8/5/67	Mr. N. R. Fisher & Mr. W. O'Grady	F	Satellite-like object wavering in sky and suddenly stopping. Five minutes later, ball of light came overhead, emitting flashes. A third object, twinkling very bright red, also passed.
92. West Pymble	N.S.W.	12/5/67	F. Diekman & 22 scouts		Bright, yellow-white light, changing colour, heading south, descending, dipping, stopping and then taking new course, crossing over power lines.
93. Terrey Hills	N.S.W.	12/5/67	Mr. F. Lester	A	
94. Dundas	N.S.W.	—/5/67	Mrs. J. Searle & neighbour	C	Object like box-kite hovering, flashing lights and later moving west. Changed colour. Was visible for 1½ hours.
95. Mt. Newman	W.A.	14/5/67	Mr. Harris & workmates	E	100 ft. diam. disc; silver with bright-red searchlight. Took off and hovered at 100 ft. Followed a small, orange object. This 3 ft. object later approached an air-strip.
96. Elizabeth	S.A.	16/5/67	Mr. J. A. Carson	A	Glowing red light, 9-12 ft. in diameter, on opposite side of river Murray. Vanished without trace or marks.
97. Brisbane	Qld.	25/5/67	Mr. C. Lind & father	D	2.22 a.m. Awakened by loud, whirring noise, saw large, round object with flashing lights.
98. O'Halloran Hill	S.A.	27/5/67	Names withheld	D	Bright-gold, elliptical object, stationary in sky for 10 minutes. Small object emerged from it and returned to it.



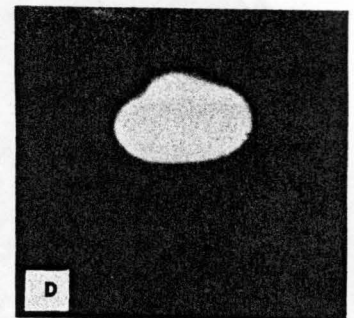
AUSTRALIAN SCENE 1966-1969, MAP 2

Numbered dots represent locations of sightings included in the statistical diagram; some of them refer to reports featured in detail on the following pages.



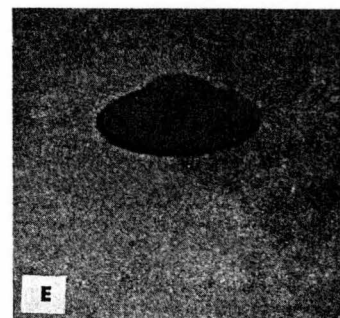
*UFO sightings classified on basis of statistics compiled by
UFOIC and the special contribution of Mr. Colin Norris,
Vice-President of The Australian Flying Saucer Research
Society, Adelaide*

Locality	State	Date	Witnesses	Ref.	Story
99. Murray Bridge	S.A.	28/5/67	S. Hopton, M. Holden, Roger & Robert Topsfield	F	Two bright, round, yellow lights, joined by third light, moved across the road, hovered, disappeared behind the hill.
100. Adelaide	S.A.	8/6/67	J. Armstrong & G. Polomka	F	Watched white light with red light on top, zig-zag for 20 minutes and leave at a fantastic speed.
101. Tennyson	S.A.	21/6/67	Mr. C. Hutton	F	Two round, green lights, one-third size of moon, moving at great speed to south-west.
102. St. Marys	N.S.W.	1/7/67	Name withheld	B	Red, glowing object below the clouds, emitting tongues of flame downward. Moving west to east, turned north.
103. Lawentall	S.A.	2/7/67	T. Espisano & Miss S. Hill	F	Red globe moved and stopped, then disappeared. Two others descended, both red and green, with the red light flashing. Faster than a jet; hissing sound.
104. Nth. Adelaide	S.A.	4/7/67	Mr. R. Meadmore, Mr. G. Buchanan & others	A	Star-like, white object changed direction erratically. Moved up and down, became smaller. Seen for 30 minutes.
105. Wellington	N.S.W.	6/7/67	Mr. R. Shepherd	F	Bright-red object, pulsating 300 ft. up, speed 400 m.p.h. Another white-light object with a red, pulsating light on front appeared and turned to follow the first one. Second object smaller.
106. Belmont	N.S.W.	13/7/67	Mrs. A. Robinson	A	Brilliant light seen descending. Levelled out and continued at 200 ft. altitude. Drop-shaped. Seen for one minute.
107. Cronulla	N.S.W.	13/7/67	M. Allen & G. Mitchell	D	Glowing red orb descending and landing in the marshes. Illuminated all surroundings.
108. Waikerie	S.A.	30/7/67	K. M. Atkinson & R. & S. Barnett	A	Orange, star-like object moved along highway at 50 m.p.h. in front of car for 5 miles. Changed colour.
109. Brookvale	N.S.W.	2/8/67	G. Wiggins	A	Bright light passed over house, illuminated surroundings, interrupted light and TV for seconds.
110. Collaroy Plateau	N.S.W.	4/8/67	Mr. Hale	D	Bright-orange, pulsating globe falling behind roof-tops.
111. Keeth	S.A.	11/8/67	D. Markham	D	Orange object, 18-inch oval with yellow rim and sparks beneath, suddenly disappeared.
112. Lockleys	S.A.	14/8/67	Miss L. J. Cole	D	Large, round, bright-red object, size of plate, passed between observer and hills, zig-zagging.
113. Brewarrina	N.S.W.	18/8/67	W. Turnbull & J. Moore	D	Saucer-shaped object, 22 by 6 feet diam., 6 feet thick, hovering at great height, suddenly sped off.
114. Binalong Bay	Tas.	29/8/67	Mr. John Singline & hunting party	F	Round objects in formation, with lights all around and a bright light underneath, shone at with torch, black on top and white underneath.
115. Pet River Dam	Tas.	29/8/67	Mr. M. B. Hayes	C	Cigar-shaped object like lighted railway carriage, approx. 10 x size of passenger plane, hovering at commercial aircraft altitude. Fiery-red lights lit up at craft's rear end and small, rocket-like objects shot out of tail, disappearing. Craft then crossed horizon to horizon in seconds, glowing initially, then becoming single point of light. No sound heard at any time. 8.30 p.m.



Locality	State	Date	Witnesses	Ref.	Story
116. Hobart	Tas.	29/8/67	Miss Carmel Walsh, C Mrs. D. Hull, Const. D. J. Innes, J. Shapman-Mortimer	C	Lighted, cigar-shaped object, 600 feet above ground, accelerated and disappeared.
117. Bendigo	Vic.	30/8/67	Messrs. H., D. & T. Holmberg & Mr. F. Seddon	C	Silent object, with evenly spaced orange lights, resembling a railway carriage. Flashed across the sky. Seen for 10 secs.
118. Weilmoringle	N.S.W.	10/9/67	Mr. & Mrs. J. Gartner	D	Disc-shaped saucer hovering over irrigation plant, speeding away.
119. Horsham	Vic.	19/9/67	Garry Trotter	D	Red and white, glowing light, hovering above clouds, semi-circular with flat bottom and dome. Interference with car radio. Followed car and then disappeared.
120. Junee	N.S.W.	23/9/67	Betty Campbell, Jeanette Withers & Diane Hands	D	Football-shaped object followed car for 15 miles, manoeuvred over and around hills, gave off yellow light, descended to six feet above electricity wires.
121. Wattle Park	S.A.	1/10/67	C. Norris	D	Round, yellow object hovered 10 minutes. Lines giving smoke effect and green light at bottom. Television affected, series of beeps heard.
122. Mayanup-Kojonup	W.A.	13/10/67	L. J. Locke	C	Car immobilised. Tube-like light, iridescent blue from a cigar-shaped object 100 ft. up, the apparent cause. Electrical system and radio put out of action. Car halted by degrees from a speed of 60 m.p.h. Driver paralysed, sense of time dilated.
123. Seaforth	N.S.W.	22/10/67	Mr. R. Ingram	D	Two objects passing from one cloud to another, two thick discs with lighted port-holes along the circumference, slightly convex on top, 100 ft. in diameter, 6,000 ft. up. 12.00 midnight.
124. Wollstonecraft	N.S.W.	30/10/67	Mrs. F. J. Pyle	D	8.30 p.m. Two large, orange-red ovals, great distance between them. One steady, other approaching, then one manoeuvring around in semi-circles, both disappearing over horizon.
125. Salisbury	S.A.	30/10/67	C. Norris	F	Cluster of six lights moving in anti-clockwise direction, passing. One object moving away and remaining stationary for 30 minutes. 10.00 p.m.
126. Perth	W.A.	17/11/67	Mr. A. Pool	E	Saucer-shaped object landed in field. Object was 15 to 20 feet across, flat-bottomed and dome-shaped at top.
127. Perth	W.A.	20/11/67	Mrs. Moir	E	Silvery-topped disc seen from car. Object had port-holes in its lower half and travelled quickly northwards.
128. Perth	W.A.	30/11/67	Mr. M. Sinclair & Peter Sinclair	A	Bright, star-like object with three lights at each end. Hovered for 1/2 hour, then disappeared abruptly.
129. McMahon's Point	N.S.W.	6/12/67	Mr. P. C. L. Lyons, Mr. L. A. Lyons, M. A. W. Lyons, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Riordan	F	Stationary, bright-amber light, one-eighth size of moon, seen 10 feet elevated over south-western suburbs for 10 minutes. Two similar lights joined the first one at one-minute intervals. 8.55 p.m.
130. Maitland	N.S.W.	29/12/67	Marie Williams	A F	7.49-7.58. White, star-like light seen travelling east-south-east for eight minutes, then turned east. 8.24-8.26. Two faint-yellow lights and red light in centre travelling from south to north.

Locality	State	Date	Witnesses	Ref.	Story
131. Wattamolla Beach	N.S.W.	13/1/68	A. Tory J. Rizzo J. Smith M. Zines	D	Light descended near campers. Silent and erratic in flight. Became larger and brighter. Light was really dual. Rocks, etc., lit up, then object "switched off" and hovered 400 yds. away, 200 ft. up. Clear disc silhouette with dim red band along rim; lights showing in a row. Craft responded to torch signals. Craft moved slowly away.
132. East Sydney	N.S.W.	19/1/68	Mr. R. Withnell	D	Sharply defined roundish object, intensely bright white light with very pale tone of light green to blue. Disappeared from one side to the other like an eclipse. 8.10-8.15 p.m.
133. Green Point S.E. Gosford	N.S.W.	25/1/68	Mrs. I. McKimm	A	Bright object, colour of brilliant headlight, hovered then shot sideways at great speed and disappeared to south. 8.15 p.m.
134. Budgewoi	N.S.W.	25/1/68	Mr. B. White & father	D	Brilliant white light like small moon, manoeuvring up and down. Three other long, red lights appeared in western sky — moved in formation — joined by two others in an arched trajectory from N.W. 3 a.m.
135. Liverpool	N.S.W.	12/2/68	Mrs. M. Neil	F	4 brilliant white lights in formation, changing pattern, then alternately invisible — but always with two showing. Manoeuvred and pulsed for approximately 4 minutes, then "switched off". 9.30 p.m.
136. Brighton-Le-Sands	N.S.W.	13/2/68	Rev. A. Harris	E	Two metallic, shining silver objects very high in sky, moved N. to S. Size of large star. Manoeuvred and pulsed, then hovered, stopped, disappeared to north. 2.30-3 p.m.
137. Beverly Hills	N.S.W.	20/2/68	Mr. G. Worland	D	Well defined light-bluish sphere, bright as moon with constant light. Cone-shaped, tapering to object. Sped to west, lights extinguished, then sparks and disappeared. 8.55 p.m.
138. Baerami Creek	N.S.W.	22/2/68	Mr. M. Lindley	A	Object in eastern sky, bright-greenish, size of very large star. Making pattern in the sky, ascending, descending, hovering. Watched with witness for 30 minutes. Disappeared to west. 10 p.m.
139. East Ipswich	Qld.	24/2/68	Mr. R. Phillips	C	Small, brilliant white, cigar-shaped object moved due north into clouds. Emerged, then stopped, black orb visible beneath, returned to clouds then disappeared in N.W. 12.30-1 p.m.
140. Killarney Vale	N.S.W.	11/3/68	Sister G. Adam	E	Very large, disc-shaped, metallic object, sliced sideways through sky, descended, stopped mid-sky, shot off in horizontal plane down coast. 7.25 a.m.
141. Mosman	N.S.W.	17/3/68	Mr. A. Overs & witnesses	E	Silvery grey object, spherical shape, "looked solid," coming from N.W. at approximately 600 m.p.h. speed, at about 1 mile altitude. No vapour trail or sound. Disappeared into N.E. 10.30 a.m.
142. Finlay	N.S.W.	19/3/68	Mr. D. Barclay	A	Bright light travelling very high in northerly direction. Pulsating, dimming in sequence, almost disappearing then pulsating again. Sped away to north. 8.45 p.m.

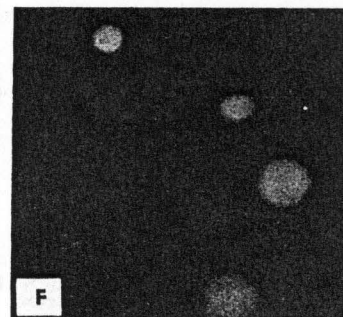


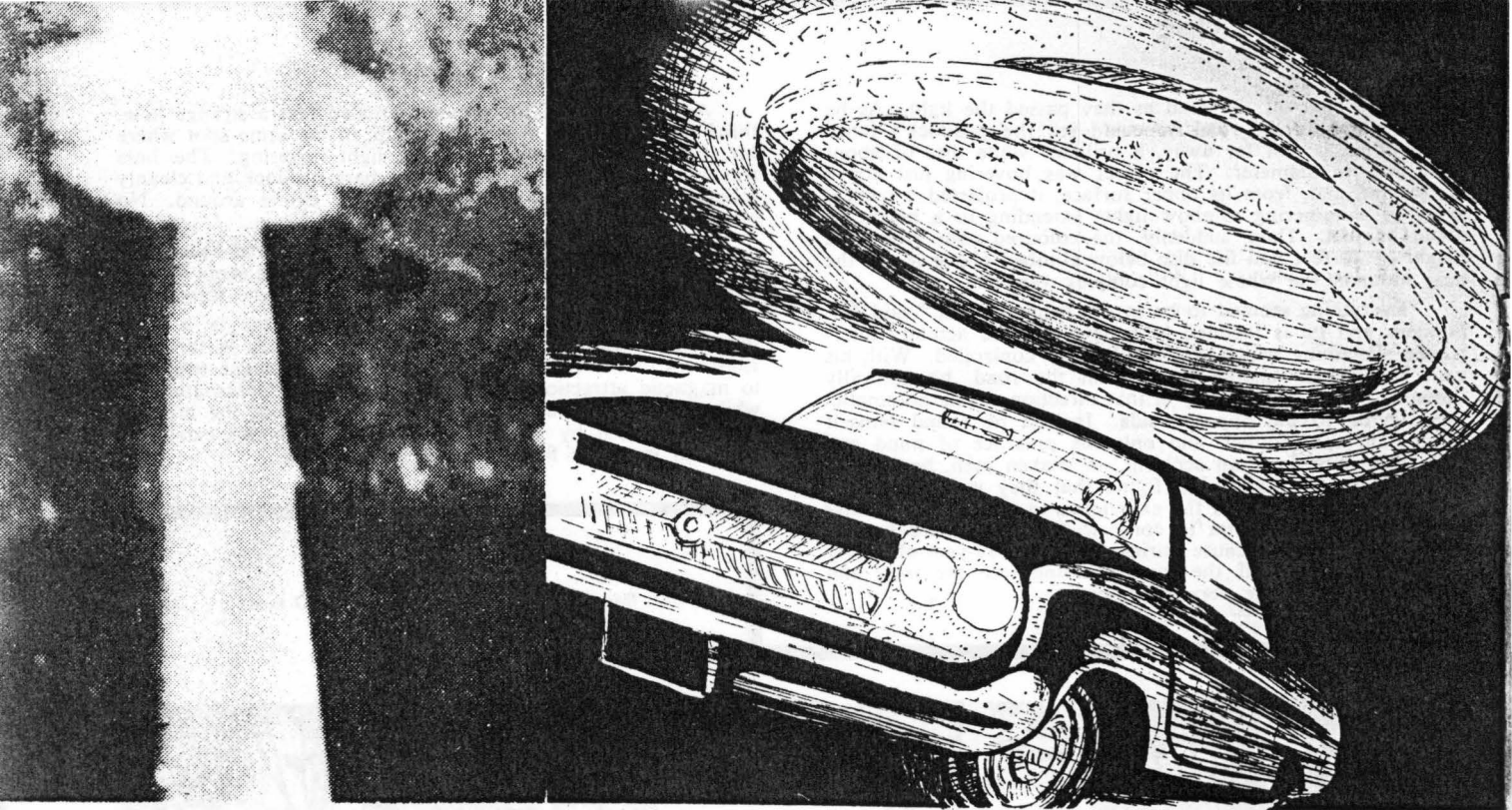
Locality	State	Date	Witnesses	Ref.	Story
143. Rose Bay	N.S.W.	6/4/68	Mrs. D. Webber & witnesses	F	Five star-like objects. First one pulsed from bright to brilliant white, travelling from west to east. The others followed at 5-minute intervals — each one not as bright as first one. 6.00-6.30 p.m.
144. Yass	N.S.W.	11/4/68	Mrs. M. Kindred & witness	E	Disc-shaped object with cupola and lights the size of soccer balls. Appeared 2,000 ft. altitude, travelling east. 5.40 p.m.
145. Willoughby	N.S.W.	20/4/68	Mr. R. Fluke	D	Well defined disc with magnesium-like luminosity, approximately 300 ft. altitude, descending towards far horizon and disappeared quickly. 10.15 p.m.
146. Matraville	N.S.W.	25/4/68	Mr. P. Mason & witnesses	D	Shiny, metallic, disc-shaped object with slight dome, travelling south, approximately 600 ft. altitude, changing direction erratically, 90-degree turns 6 times. Finally faded out. 8-9 p.m.
147. Albany	W.A.	4/5/68	Mr. F. Taylor	A	A sharply outlined light turning from red to orange, silhouetted trees on Mt. Melville as it moved west. Seen for 10 seconds. 10.20 p.m.
148. Warradale	Vic.	17/5/68	Mr. & Mrs. I. Robinson	E	Grey, mushroom-shaped object rotated in a radius of about a mile, then came towards the car and hovered before rapidly moving off.
149. Lindfield	N.S.W.	20/5/68	Mr. N. Beckett & witnesses	B	Twin, dull-white lights, then dark background visible, port-holes, hovering over Channel 9 mast. Accelerated away at terrific speed in upward, curving motion leaving twin trails of vapour, then merged to one bright light—became motionless then sped off to the east. 8.40 p.m.
150. Melville	W.A.	6/6/68	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Romano	D	Pinkish glow became brighter and took a half-sphere shape. Then full sphere, with shadowy separation across its centre. In full shape it was orange-red. No sound; object sank from the west to the south. Seen for 20 secs. 2.15 a.m.
151. Liverpool	N.S.W.	7/6/68	Miss P. Smith & witnesses	A	Large, bright, iridescent red light; pulsating, manoeuvring, stopped suddenly in an arc with extreme speed, disappeared S. to S.W. 9.20 p.m.
152. Gosford	N.S.W.	27/6/68	Miss J. Biddle & witnesses	D	Disc-shaped object with pulsating light centred at bottom of object. Hovered in air over car for 2 mins.; swept upwards and sped away. 10 p.m.
153. Perth & suburbs	W.A.	19/7/68	Mr. I. Bonney	D	50-foot disc, grey in colour, emitting a fiery streak. Moving rapidly, height 1,000 ft. 4.55 a.m.
			Mr. S. Bubis	D	Blue/green saucer with a multi-coloured trail. Had a bright orange ring which could have been a window. 5.57 a.m.
			Mr. B. Marsden	B	Bright object with long tail. Angle of entry not correct for a meteor, although object resembled one and seemed to fragment.
154. Belmont	N.S.W.	25/8/68	Mrs. A. Robertson & children	C	Cigar-shaped object coming from the north and heading for the ocean. Object seemed semi-transparent and resembled a neon tube. Very large. Seen during day time (morning).



Mr. Colin Norris, Vice-President of The Australian Flying Saucer Society, Adelaide.

Locality	State	Date	Witnesses	Ref.	Story
155. Jerramungup	W.A.	16/9/68	Mr. K. R. Martion	D	Triangular, diamond-shaped object (profile), orange in colour, pulsating. Resembled a bright star. Seen for 10 secs. at about 7.30 p.m.
156. Nyngan	N.S.W.	23/9/68	Mr. G. Brandon	B	"Full Moon" object with green-blue, iridescent lights tapering behind it like an ice cream cone. Spark exhaust. Object moving at about 100 m.p.h., 30 degrees to horizontal. Mr. Brandon was hitherto a sceptic. Seen for 10 to 15 secs. 8.25 p.m.
157. Muswellbrook	N.S.W.	28/9/68	Miss S. Noble & Miss Cuneen	D	Two rectangular objects travelling together and emitting an orange glow, becoming red. As the objects got closer, a bright, white light shone from the underside of one of the objects.
158. Chipping Norton	N.S.W.	30/9/68	Miss Joan Myers	B	Brilliant white light, very high, "throwing sparks" when seen through binoculars — stationary, then travelling backwards and forwards in a pattern — just disappeared. 6.30-7 p.m.
159. Katoomba	N.S.W.	30/9/68	Mr. C. Naeel & mother	D	Solid, silvery (Rugby) football-shaped object, approx. 50 feet diameter, about 1,000 ft. altitude — shot out glow of light — sped off to the south. 7 p.m.
160. Gynea Bay	N.S.W.	14/11/68	Mr. P. Marshall	A	Brilliant, blue-white object with blurred outline, high speed but losing altitude — sped out of sight behind buildings. 8.49 p.m.
161. St. Marys	N.S.W.	17/11/68	Mr. A. Dykman & witnesses	A	Bright object like ball of fire, 1,000 ft. altitude, travelling very fast; red died away and one single brilliant light remained — disappeared in south-east direction. 9 p.m.
162. Pt. Victoria	S.A.	26/11/68	Mr. J. A. Wyatt Mr. C. Bolton Const. D. Guerin	D	Bright light approaching car, changing from white to orange-red. Radiant and circular.
163. Bellata	N.S.W.	9/12/68	Mr. Morrhouse & witnesses	B	Large, brilliant-red, star-like object gradually increased size and turned to green—appeared to revolve, throw off fingers of light while travelling a low, zig-zag course. Manoeuvred and changed to a pale yellow — disappeared over northern horizon. 9.15 p.m.
164. Colgambally	N.S.W.	22/12/68	D. Scott, mother & brother	D	Firstly a red glow which began to pulsate slightly. Then a second glow appeared which moved in and out of the first. Both swung closer, and a disc shape became apparent. Object rose, formed an orange crescent, went back to earlier shape and disappeared. No sound. Seen for 8 minutes. 9.57 p.m.
165. New Norfolk	Tas.	29/12/68	Mr. P. Murray & 3 others	F	15 to 20 yellow objects in formation, travelling south-north. Varied in intensity, remained in formation. Seen for 2 minutes. 1.00 a.m.
166. Richlands	Qld.	10/1/69	Mr. N. Eather, wife & daughter	C	Yellow/orange cylinder moving slowly in the sky. Travelled west to east and emitted no sound. Seen through binoculars for 7 minutes. Object had large, square "windows".
167. Norseman	W.A.	20/2/69	Mr. J. Rose	C	Car fully fuelled "began to gasp" as if out of petrol. Cigar-shaped object then seen 80 feet away, near the road. Object was 30 feet long, moved away above trees, kicking up dust and leaves. Car then sped ahead. Object disappeared very quickly, taking 10 seconds to rise and disappear.





Above left: UFO photo taken six years ago in the U.S.A., showing a light beam shining from beneath the object.

UFO BEAMS CAR

ON the night of July 25, 1965, at about 10 p.m., a young couple, Danny Ryan, 20, and Cheryl Baker, 18, of Parramatta, went visiting some friends at Westmead, an outer western suburb of Sydney. They took a short cut through Kingsdene Estate which, at the time, was still a development area and, therefore, consisted mainly of virgin bush and a few scattered houses under construction. They were driving along a recently bulldozed and unlit road which, at one point, dipped sharply into the creek-bed, before crossing a narrow culvert bridge.

Just as the car was approaching the bridge, the motor suddenly stalled. Automatically, Danny switched off the lights and tried to restart the engine, but the motor wouldn't fire. Trees and low brush, which skirted the road, shrouded the immediate surroundings in darkness, even though the night was clear and starry. Suddenly, Danny and Cheryl became aware of an intense beam of light coming from above and behind the car and shining on the road, 100 to 150 yards ahead. It was an extremely bright, blue-white light, splashing an area of 20 to 30 feet in diameter. Startled, Danny ceased attempting to start the engine, and both he and Cheryl stared at the strange glow. At first they thought it must be a car approaching, but a quick glance to the rear revealed nothing and swept aside this assumption. They sensed that the light was coming straight from the sky, but the roof of the car kept them from actually seeing its source. "We didn't think to look out of the window and upwards; we were just in a sort of trance", Cheryl related afterwards.

The beam of light was motionless for some seconds, but then started to move very slowly towards them, illuminating the surrounding bush as it approached. As the great oval of light came ominously closer, Cheryl implored Danny tearfully to start the car. The light was now almost upon them. Danny jerked into action, and with a couple of turns of the ignition key, the engine roared into life . . . just as the beam was beginning to feel its way into the cabin. He slammed into 1st gear, switched his lights on and took off "as if all the bats of Hell were after them." At the very moment the mysterious beam disappeared as if it had been turned off. Danny glanced hastily into the rear vision mirror to see if anyone was follow-

ing, keeping his foot pressed hard down on the accelerator until they arrived at their friends' house. There they poured out their story, but their friends dismissed it as a product of vivid imagination. Later, others also laughed at their experience . . . so they stopped talking.

Only recently, since UFOs have been more seriously considered, has the event been referred to UFOIC, and an unbiased interview with the couple undertaken. Danny and Cheryl still recalled the event accurately. Cheryl said that it took her days to recover from the "scare" and Danny admitted that he'd had "the fright of his life".

THE BALLARAT INCIDENT

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CITIZENS of Ballarat and environs are used to looking at the night sky, because the commanding position of their Municipal Observatory on Mt. Pleasant reminds them continuously of the marvels of the heavens. And indeed, they have seen many unusual things in recent years. On March 25, 1963, at 3.30 a.m., over the slopes of Mt. Buninyong, three brilliant, pulsating lights appeared through drizzling rain, hovering for an hour and illuminating the slopes. Later in the year, three miles from the city, on the Hamilton Highway, a schoolmaster's family stopped their car to watch a luminous object. To them it looked like a full moon and it appeared to descend and cross the road. The craft, apparently as large as a house, seemed to land behind the farm nearby.

But not until 1965, when the Ballarat Astronomical Society sponsored the first Australian Flying Saucer Convention were such incidents taken seriously. Since then, however, several UFO sightings were confirmed and reports of disc-shaped objects were freely discussed in the local press. But not a single incident has caught public and scientific imagination as much as the extraordinary Sullivan case.

On the night of April 4, 1966, Mr. Ron Sullivan, 38, steel construction businessman from Maryborough, Victoria, was travelling in his car towards St. Arnaud. While approaching the town at 60 miles an hour, he noticed in the distance a light which he thought was a tractor in a field. As he came closer he noticed in amazement that the beams of his head-

lights were bent off the road as they passed the light. As he looked alongside the road he could see the paddock's fence and, beyond it, not far away, a brilliant white disc of about three feet in diameter. The object was hovering just above the ground and, from its upper surface, it projected a conical array of shimmering rainbow lights extending to a height of about 15 feet. Then, suddenly, the coloured cone rose to a height of 20 feet and the disc below climbed above it. In the next moment the whole light complex vanished.

"Everything seemed to be in the form of light," said Mr. Sullivan and he is inclined to believe that he actually interrupted something which was intelligently controlled. With his car's headlights bending away from the road, he naturally thought that he was driving in that direction, so he automatically steered to the opposite side. Instead he found himself driving off the bitumen and only his presence of mind and skill saved him from an accident. A shaken man, he stopped to check the car lights, but found that they were in perfect order. Later he reported the experience to police. Three days later they requested him to come to the spot where he had made the sighting, because during the night, 19-year-old Gary Taylor had driven off the road, crashing into the trees and killing himself at the very same place.

An inspection of the ground revealed that a strange hole, three feet across and five inches deep, in the same spot where Mr. Sullivan had earlier seen the light hovering. The hole was 50 yards from the roadway in a bare paddock and cleanly scooped out of sandy soil without any debris around. No human or animal tracks were found.

Investigators believe that police have gathered other supporting evidence and that witnesses who had seen same strange lights on the night of Taylor's accident did come forward.

From the astronomical point of view, this is a most interesting sighting, because it may be interpreted in terms of Einstein's theory that light is a sub-atomic substance subjected to magnetic attraction. Light beams from the stars are bent while passing the Sun — and it would seem that the brilliant white disc seen by Mr. Sullivan was actually an extremely powerful magnetic field — a sun in miniature.

Mr. Ron Sullivan at the site of the "UFO hole" . . . 1966.



OUTER-SPACE CRAFT WATCHES FARMER

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ON the night of August 16, 1966, cotton farmer Philip Johnston was working late with a tractor on his farm. Just before midnight his attention was caught by a bright light appearing in the moonless sky, which looked like a star, but was about three times larger. He concluded that it couldn't be a star, for it had red lights behind it. On getting closer to the Earth the lights slowed down, then stopped and the red lights went off, leaving only the white light. It then moved behind the hill and disappeared from view.

Mr. Johnston's curiosity was aroused and he pondered what it might be. He stopped the engine and switched off the lights. Suddenly the bright light reappeared. It moved from near the hill towards him, seemingly focusing an increasing brightness upon him, so much so that he was dazzled by it. Everything around was bathed in an eerie, moonlight-like glow. His heart was pounding madly and he was in the grip of fear. In his own words: "I was really scared and I felt like crawling under the tractor to hide." The light then went out and four red-coloured pilot lights seemed to come towards him and then turn away towards the next farm. They were about forty feet apart. Then the white light came on again, brighter than ever. It lit up the whole area while it hovered 200 yards away, staying there for about five minutes. Then it rose slowly and banked and, while it straightened up, three or four sets of white vapour trails came out. Against the background of the starry sky he could clearly see the outline of a long object about 120 to 160 feet long, but only about 6 to 8 feet high. "It must have been a tremendously large, flat body seen from the profile", Mr. Johnston concluded. The object then slowly moved away and gradually disappeared, but this was not the last that Mr. Johnston was to see of it. Half an hour later the "visitor" returned.

"I saw three red lights coming towards me and a vague shape, rather ghostly, about 600 feet in the air—the height the crop-duster planes fly at. The object circled slowly around the valley and then, at about 2.00 a.m., flew towards the mountain range some seven miles away, where it settled down. It was seen in the distance as a bright light with a string of reddish lights, resting on the slopes. It stayed there until dawn, when it disappeared."

Mr. Johnston was badly shaken by his experience. He drove home and told his mother, Mrs. Beverley Johnston. Later in the day he also reported the event to the police. He thought this would be the end of the whole matter.

However, the next night while again working late on the farm, a similar nerve-shaking experience happened to him.

Near midnight he cut his finger on the harrows so badly that he had to rush home to seek first aid attention. While driving at about 30 miles an hour over the bumpy road, he suddenly saw through the windscreen a bright light coming towards him, a few hundred yards away.

In his own words: "I thought it may be the saucer, so I stopped the car. I took the torch from the glove box and shone it in that direction, without getting out of the car. At this time it was only about 100 yards away from me, moving slowly, parallel to the road. It seemed to me as if it was keeping deliberately low so as to avoid detection. My torch lit it up quite well. It was at least 160 to 180 feet long and about 6 to 8 feet high, of shining metal. It was travelling very slowly and quite silently. Then the rear light went out, there was a faint swish, and it accelerated to about five miles an hour. I kept shining the torch right along its length, because it stayed 100 yards away from me for quite some time. I could see two doors, many windows, and what looked like a front window, or a windscreen. After some time it gave another swish, and the rear light brightened quite a bit. The object increased its speed to about 15 miles an hour, then slid beyond the reach of my torch beam. The whole thing lasted three or four minutes. It left me shaken and perplexed."

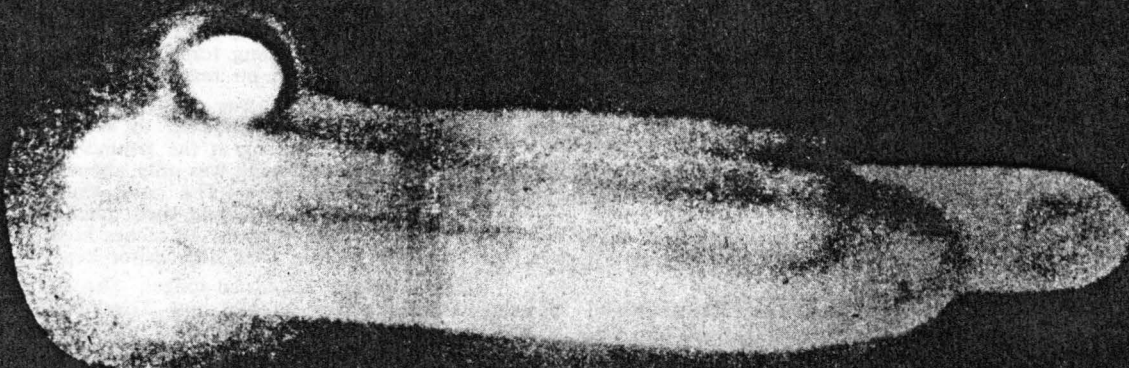
Mr. Johnston re-started the car and sped home.

Mrs. Johnston added her part to the story.

"We were all fast asleep when there was a screech of brakes outside, waking us suddenly. It was Philip. He was shouting, "I have seen the space ship again." We all jumped out of bed, got a flash camera and piled into cars. Philip's finger had the nail torn off and I was trying to fix it with bandages and sticking plaster as we went. We charged along at about 70 miles an hour over the rough roads, flying from bump to bump. When about six miles away, off to our left, we sighted a bright white light in the bush. It could have been a tractor doing an all night shift, so we didn't stop, but charged on in the direction where Philip had seen the thing earlier. When we arrived there we saw nothing. Disappointed, we went back to the place where the white light had been. There was nothing there either, only bush and no cotton fields. Some friends had also jumped out of bed and followed, well behind, in other cars. They also saw the bright white light, and one of them said she saw a string of little yellowish lights along the sides of it."

Mr. Johnston later reported this story also to the police and spoke to other people in town. The subject of flying saucers was already a local topic. Many people were sceptical and thought it may have been a hoax. Several people, however, came forward and claimed that they also had seen strange lights and the object, but had refrained from reporting it for fear of ridicule.

Photo of a similar cigar-UFO taken in the U.S.A. in 1957.



FAIRY-RING

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ON the evening of March 30, 1967, brothers Kerry and Adrian Smith decided to go rabbit-shooting. They drove out of Peterborough, S.A., towards grassland country known for its excellent hunting grounds. As they turned from Orry Road onto a dirt track about four miles out of town, their car suddenly stalled. They also noticed that the two cars which were following them had stopped, too. Kerry, being mechanically minded, immediately opened the bonnet to look for the trouble.

While he was busy inspecting the distributor, his brother suddenly shouted, "Quick, quick, look at that", pointing up into the sky. Kerry glanced out from under the bonnet just in time to see a brilliant orb rapidly disappearing in the distance. It was about three-quarters of a mile away and about 3,000 feet up. Then the ignition kicked up and the engine roared back to life. At the same time they noticed that the other two cars began also to pull away. Although perplexed and wondering what the sphere may have been, and why all the cars had stalled simultaneously, they continued their hunting trip and cruised for miles along tracks and through fields.

Then at one stage, when nearing a fence gate in a paddock, they noticed in the distance a light not unlike car headlights, which approached for a while and then suddenly retreated and disappeared. "Somebody must be drunk to drive like that", they remarked as they continued along the track. A few moments later, however, a reddish glow about 400 yards away caught their attention. Surprised by the eerie light, they stopped the car, switched off the lights and went out to investigate. As they crept behind shrubs, gradually becoming closer, they could see that the glow was not actually situated on the ground, but was diffusing along a creek, suspended above it. Frightened, and not brave enough to shine their hunting torch in that direction, the boys rushed back to the car and hurriedly drove off.

When they were some distance away, Adrian constantly watching the mysterious light through the rear window, a big burst of flame suddenly illuminated the entire area. A ring of reddish-green "fire" gushed up to a height of about 25 feet. It remained there for a few moments, then took off with tremendous speed, disappearing in the distance within a few seconds.

The "fairy-ring" looked like a number of jet exhausts joined in a circle of about 15 feet in diameter; only a circular fire could be seen, but without any structure. Adrian commented: "The scene was like a huge rocket taking off, but without the actual rocket or its roar being apparent". The boys did not realize what they saw. They merely regarded the experience as a mysterious event that they will remember all their lives.

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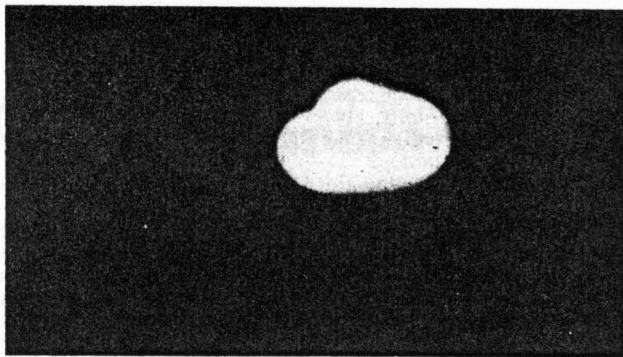
UFOs NOW IN SCOUTS' CURRICULUM

WHATEVER Scoutmaster F. G. Diekman, of Pymble, N.S.W., saw on the night of May 12, 1967, it was moving about in the sky and unidentified and, therefore, a UFO by definition.

By the very nature of their vocation, most people count scouts among honest observers, and the 24 witnesses, all agreeing upon the details, make this sighting a valuable UFO document.

On that evening, shortly before 9 p.m., senior scouts Robert Coutts and Rodney Janson were on their way home from a meeting at First West Pymble Scouts' Hall. Suddenly, their attention was caught by a bright light in the north-eastern sky, moving downwards at an angle of what they guessed to be 65 degrees and stopping at about 35 degrees just above the tree-line.

Robert ran back to the hall to fetch the scoutmaster and other boys. Mr. Diekman and his scouts rushed out and arrived on the scene in time to see this extraordinary light. It was a yellow-white glow, about twice the size of Venus, changing in intensity and colour; it dipped, stopped and then



A characteristic, glowing UFO.

proceeded on a new course. It then became quite small to the eye as it travelled in the general direction of Dural until it disappeared from sight.

By coincidence, some of the scouts mentioned the sighting to a poultry farmer, Mr. Fred Laster of Terrey Hills, who told them that he, too, had been watching a light that night and wondered what it could be.

By comparing the details of both sighting parties, the conclusions were drawn that the object was one and the same and was about four miles distant from West Pymble and about two miles from Terrey Hills. Plotting the angles of elevation showed that the UFO must have been about 3,000 feet high at first and then about 2,000 feet when it descended and remained stationary for two minutes. It descended again and started to follow a power line running in the direction of West Pymble. After about a mile, it dipped and switched to another power line leading north towards Dural.

When the object moved off from the stationary position it descended with a speed, which according to Mr. Laster, was as "an aircraft coming in to land". The apparent changes of the object's luminosity were understood as being caused either by light revolving or changing direction of its beam, for at one moment it was very bright and the next one only a third its original size. Throughout the observation no sound was heard.

HUMANOID SCARES LADY

MRS. HELEN ALDRIDGE lives in an isolated part of Belmont North, a suburb of Newcastle, N.S.W., not far from the cliffs overlooking the ocean. One night in August, 1960, between 1.30 and 2.00 a.m., she was awakened by a buzzing sound. Upon opening her eyes, she saw a bright light shining in through her bedroom window. Curious, she got up to look. She saw a most unusual thing.

There, not more than 50 to 70 feet away, in the space stretching between her back yard and the cliffs, was the source of the bright light. It was a round object, not unlike a large musical top, sitting right in the paddock beside her home. Mrs. Aldridge at first thought that some semi-trailer must have entered the place, but then she remembered that there were no gates, and that the object did not really look like a semi-trailer. After watching for a while she tried to call her son out of bed, but got no response.

Then her attention was drawn to a movement in the garden below. She was shocked to see a person walking towards the house, looking at the ground as if searching for something. When the being was only about 10 feet away, she quickly shut the windows. The noise caused the nocturnal visitor to glance up at her and then quickly retreat towards the side fence, which is about 18 inches high. As he reached the fence and stepped over, the visitor kept watching her.

Mrs. Aldridge waited no longer. She rushed to the bedroom of her son to get him out. Together they sped to the window, but found both the person and the object gone. The only thing they could see was a bright, glowing spot, much larger than any star, moving slowly low in the sky, about a mile away.

Mrs. Aldridge described the object in the paddock as a very large top with a light similar to a car's searchlight on its apex. The light rotated and projected a yellowish-white beam, illuminating the paddock, house and garden as it swept around. The object itself, however, glowed red and gold and showed a surface pattern like that of a camouflaged tank. It gave out a continuous, low-pitched buzzing sound. The whole structure was about 14 feet across and about 4 feet high. A one-foot-high, lighted strip ran around the object, and looked like a panoramic window. There were no supports, landing gear or other protrusions.

Referring to the being walking through her garden, Mrs. Aldridge described it as 3½ to 4 feet tall, with body proportions normal to our standards. The mannerism and appearance were also normal. The being appeared to be dressed in an olive-green, skin-type suit of a dull material, without fastenings and had a helmet of the same material, but with a face-piece of non-transparent, orangey, plastic-like substance. The hands were not clearly seen, but appeared to be covered with gloves of olive-green colour. The boots were whitish-grey and looked like our basket-ball shoes.

Mrs. Aldridge's experience lasted about 15 minutes and, after the first shock, she remained acutely aware of all that had happened. She kept the event unreported for years for fear of ridicule, but revealed the story only now to our UFO investigators—because her experience coincides with many reports around the world referring to UFO landings involving small beings as their occupants.

UFO BLOCKS CAR

MR. ALAN POOLE, a farm manager of Yerecoin, about 80 miles north of Perth, W.A., remembers the evening of November 15, 1967, as one of the most astonishing and frightening experiences in his life. It was a cloudy day and rain and drizzle pounded down on the road as Mr. Poole finished work mustering sheep and prepared to go home in his Land Rover at 6.30 p.m. About a mile from the farmhouse a loud, penetrating humming sound, similar to that made by an electric motor, caught his attention. At first he thought something must have gone wrong with his car engine, but he discarded this notion when a glimpse into the air revealed an object about half a mile away, about 400 feet up, approaching rapidly in his direction. "I thought it was an aeroplane," Mr. Poole explained later, "but it kept on coming towards me and suddenly landed beside my Rover, nearly against the door, say about four feet away. I wondered what was happening; I was completely perplexed. The whining noise was very loud and frightening."

He described the object as being an inverted saucer of a grey metal colour, about 12 feet in diameter and about 6 feet high. There were no jet motors or propellers, no landing gear or any other protrusions. "All I could see was this saucer with four visible windows—two round and two square, but I was unable to see into them. I didn't know what to do. I partly opened the door in order to get out, then said aloud to myself, 'to hell with you, sport!' To my astonishment, the words echoed back to me. I'm sure it was my own voice. But this could not have been an echo for there was a strong wind blowing away, and it would also be impossible to produce an echo in that position," Mr. Poole said. No electromagnetic effects were noticeable, although his wife stated that the TV set had acted up at about that time, for no apparent reason.

"As I put one leg out of my car, the object suddenly took off vertically. I was so frightened that I thought I was going mad. I sat back in the seat and, trying to relax, I rolled myself a cigarette. I soon got out of the car to have a look at the ground for signs of where the thing had been. The object was already out of sight, although I could still hear the humming noise." Mr. Poole said that the grass was undisturbed and there were no burn marks. He remembered then that the object did not actually touch the ground, but hovered just above. Altogether, the object itself was visible for about 10 seconds.

Mr. Poole did not know whether to report his sighting

or keep quiet. He finally decided to inform the New Norcia police who, in turn, advised him to telephone the C.I.B. in Perth. He also reported the incident to the R.A.A.F. base at Pearce, but was met by scepticism.

Questioned as to his own views on flying saucers, Mr. Poole said that he had always been very sceptical about their reality. "But this thing was not of this earth. I am not offering any theories about it. All I know is that it was unlike anything we know on this earth."

When discussing the event with his wife, Mrs. Poole said that she was watching TV at approximately 6.30 p.m., the time when her husband reported having his frightening experience, when she noticed the picture suddenly start to roll. "The only other time that this had happened," she said, "was when a satellite, or what we thought to be a satellite, was passing overhead."

Alan Poole's employer, Mr. D. V. Waters, of Yerecoin, stated that Mr. Poole had worked for him for 11 years, and "If Alan says he saw a flying saucer, you can take it from me that there was one there!"

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PULSATING SPHERE OVER SYDNEY

ON February 12, 1967, it was already widely known in Sydney that the American Bio-Satellite had been lost somewhere over N.S.W. Newspapers and radio splashing the news, urged civilians to report any likely object to the authorities. It is, therefore, no wonder when Miss M. Swain, of Cremorne, Sydney, saw on that day about 7.30 p.m., a large, disc-shaped object approaching above the roof tops, that she contacted a government department, suggesting she might have sighted the missing satellite. It was a bright orange-red light, well defined and the size of a round football. With uniform speed, slower than an aeroplane, the object appeared to slant gently, taking about three-quarters of a minute to drift silently across her view. It disappeared behind roof tops of the houses.

Only a few minutes later, two miles to the west, Mrs. Z. Robson, Postmistress at Waverton, and Mr. and Mrs. Tames, noticed something unusual above the railway station. While they were waiting for a taxi, Mr. Tames just happened to look up when an eerie, moon-like oval floated over the building. Mr. Tames immediately alerted the ladies and then all three together watched a bright red object about 350 feet up, gliding above them. It took 15 seconds before it "went around the corner of the houses" and disappeared, with Mr. Tames following it for a while along the street. Viewed from underneath the object was convex, smooth and had no protrusions or any attachments. The bright red colour appeared to be a surface quality rather than an emission. Mrs. Robson thought that she heard a buzzing sound coming from the object, but she could have been confused by the noise of passing cars.

Meanwhile in neighbouring Wollstonecraft, Mr. and Mrs. Pyle were watching the TV news in their second-floor apartment, which has an extensive view over Sydney Harbour. The news had just finished at 7.30 p.m. when Mrs. Pyle, a former senior lecturer at Sydney University, noticed through the panoramic window a shimmering object approaching the block of flats across the street. It seemed as if the glowing orb intended to land on the roof of the building.

"I noticed it when it was already at eye level and very close, gliding very slowly in a shallow slant towards the roof," Mrs. Pyle commented.

Calling her husband's attention to the object, they quickly rushed to the balcony to view the object from there. At a distance of about 180 yards and straight ahead, they saw a perfect sphere, two or three times the size of the moon at that angle, gently gliding above the roof line.

"It was a very beautiful soft orange red, with tangerine and a hint of blue in it and pulsed slightly," they said.

Torn between the desire to get a camera from inside the house or watch the object through binoculars, Mrs. Pyle chose the latter. She said: "The luminous quality of the sphere seemed to be contained within itself and did not throw off any glow, because alternately watching through binoculars, we

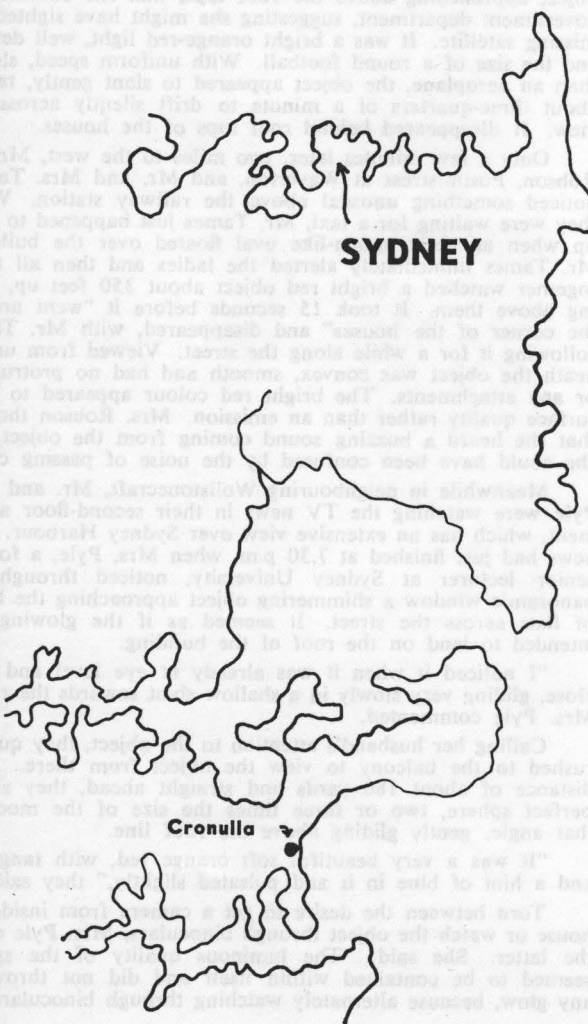
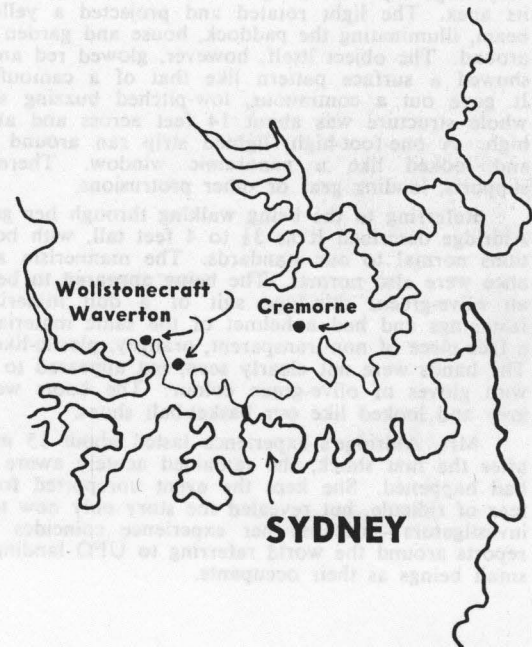
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could not notice any light reflections on the roof tiles, which were clearly visible by that magnification.

"The whole thing appeared to be vibrating and pulsating very slightly as the colours intermingled and rotated clockwise. The luminous sphere was surrounded by a belt of identical but smaller spheres across the middle." Mr. Pyle believes that these spheres were just below the middle, but appeared in the middle from the viewing angle. There were at least three of them in their view and they vibrated in exactly the same rhythm as the large sphere.

"Whether they were fixed to the main body or were just floating close to it was impossible to judge. The object was very beautiful and appeared almost as though one could see into it and through it, yet that was impossible because at the same time the object seemed to be solid. We tried to see if anyone or anything was in it, but we did not succeed, because the object was substantial, yet it did not appear to have a skin like a balloon or a soap bubble," Mr. and Mrs. Pyle explained.

The incident lasted about half a minute until the object, still descending, passed from their sight beyond the roof top. Taking into consideration the approximate size of the object as seen from assumed distance of 180 yards, the diameter would be about 10 feet. However, the true position of the object seemed rather to be behind the roof, thus at greater distance from the observers than believed. Therefore, the diameter of the object must have been much larger. This sighting is very important, for it involves several witnesses placed in different positions along the object's east-west trajectory and within the time period corresponding to the speed of the object's travel.



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GLOWING ORB MYSTIFIES FISHERMEN

THE night was still on July 13, 1967, just before midnight. Maurice Allen and Glen Mitchell, of Sydney, were drifting in their boat on the placid water about two miles off Boat Harbour, south-east of Sydney. About four miles to the west the lights of Cronulla twinkled. The two men were waiting for the fish to start biting and they knew this would happen as soon as the moon, which was low above the horizon, would disappear. Suddenly, however, the monotony was broken. "What's that, Maurie?" snapped Glen Mitchell, grabbing his mate's arm.

The men gazed in silent astonishment as they watched a stationary, yellow-reddish ball of light hover just over the silhouette of the Cronulla Hotel. The ball became pear-shaped, like a gigantic blob of jelly about to drop away—but then it stiffened and became round again. The light was so brilliant that their eyes ached from looking at it. They figured that if it was above the hotel, it must have been of tremendous size, for it was about the same width as the hotel's facade, which they knew was about 80 feet. They also estimated that it must have been at an altitude of about 1,500 feet, judging from the angle of vision which was about 10 degrees.

Suddenly the light began to come down like a helicopter. It levelled off just above the beach and glided along it almost at water level, illuminating the whole area. Then it turned north, passing over the golf links and dipped to disappear behind the bushes of Woolloomare Bay swamps.

The whole fantastic event lasted about 13 seconds. Maurice and Glen were familiar with airline routes but, apart from the fact that the light didn't look like a plane, they were convinced that here was something highly unusual. They knew there was a helicopter base nearby, but in their many years of fishing in the area, they had never seen any helicopter activity at night.

As their boat drifted north towards Botany Bay, a quarter of an hour later, the same light re-appeared at about the same height, but half a mile further north. It made a similar manoeuvre, followed the same course, and disappeared at the same spot as before. This time the light remained spherical for the whole twelve seconds of the observation.

Glen Mitchell's imagination came into play. He said, "Is this an attack on Sydney or something?" Maurice Allen still refused to take anything seriously and replied, "Well, if Sydney goes, we can always shoot down to Wollongong for fishing."

The boat had now moved into Botany Bay and the fish had started biting. All was well and all seemed normal. Then, at 1.20 a.m., far to the south-west towards Taren Point Bridge, but not far away from the previous spots, there was that mysterious light again. Since there was no moon now, the light seemed much more brilliant than before. Its edges appeared hazy and flickering as if flames were rotating around it. The centre of the light was a much darker red than the bright red edge. The light then dropped towards the bridge, levelled above the water and proceeded in the direction of Woollooware swamps. They could not see whether it landed there or not, because the sandhills blocked their view.

The two men were mystified by the experience and discussed the events at length while heading the boat for home. Next day Glen Mitchell reported the strange sighting to the police, even though he felt that many people in the Cronulla area must have seen the strange light and have already reported it.

Subsequent investigation established that no civil or Air Force planes had been in the area, nor had helicopters been in the air that night. The C.S.I.R.O. said that no experimental balloons were released during that night, and neither were flares used during the whole week. In the next few days, 15 other witnesses came forward reporting the mysterious light, and the details of their observations coincided with Allen's and Mitchell's own description.

Various conventional explanations were soon forwarded and among these, of course, the famous "marsh gas" theory was favoured because of the proximity of Woollooware swamps. But Maurice Allen, Glen Mitchell and 15 other witnesses are firmly convinced that if marsh gases were at play, they would not be descending, but rather ascending and, if the swamps were examined next day, there would certainly be found marks similar to the Tully "nests", which a UFO has left behind.



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UFO RESPONDS TO TORCH SIGNALS

FOUR Sydney, N.S.W. boys, confronted by a large and silent flying object at 2.00 a.m. on January 13, 1968, in Wattamolla National Park, blinked their powerful torch and the mysterious craft blinked back . . . ! Initially, the boys were reluctant to talk about their experience for fear of ridicule, but belief in their own sanity and their sense of responsibility prompted them to tell the whole story, unbelievable as it may seem.

Andrew Tory, Michael Zines, John Smith and John Rizzo, all aged 16, were spending their holidays camping near the beach at Wattamolla, about 20 miles south of Sydney.

It had been raining all night and the boys were unable to sleep, because the water, gathering in puddles, had begun to seep in under the tent. Then, around 2.00 a.m., the rain stopped and the boys decided to use this opportunity to dig a water-course, channelling the water away from the tent. A three-quarter Moon peeped through the clouds, giving just enough light for the boys to see what they were doing. Andrew also used his powerful torch to guide the diggers and occasionally shone it into a nearby lagoon to watch fish converging upon the light-beam.

Suddenly, a bright light appeared in the north-eastern sky, not very high above the outline of the nearby slopes. It was as brilliant "as five stars put together" and was descending slowly in a jerky manner towards and behind the top of the hill. "We thought at first that it might be a plane or a helicopter, but the jerky movement and lack of noise made us reject this assumption," said Andrew, describing how the object caught their attention. The light disappeared behind the crest, but soon reappeared on the other side, still continuing in its jerky descent. Then, it turned to the left, crossed the ridge and swept lower in the direction of the beach. It grew bigger and bigger as it approached.

"At this stage we realized that the light was not one light only, but actually two; one powerful light at the front, and one dim red at the back. They appeared to be part of an object or attached to it," Michael said. By now the boys



Mr. J. Kunst discusses the "Wattamolla Incident" with Dr. Lindtner.

were really frightened and some of them started to retreat, but soon they calmed down and found the courage to stay. The "thing" was moving very slowly with its lights beamed in the general direction of the boys, but not actually upon them. "We looked directly into the light, but the light was not shining upon us; it must have been fixed on some other object, maybe in front of us, or behind us. I don't know, we did not dare turn around," Andrew recollected. Suddenly an area of ground between the object and the boys became brightly illuminated as if lit by a spotlight. "There was no beam seen coming from the object—the ground was just a brilliant white, so that bushes, trees and rocks were clearly visible in a span of a few hundred feet."

After a few moments, the whole light-complex suddenly switched off. The only thing that could now be seen was a dark shape hovering motionless, 400 yards away and 200 feet up. It silhouetted against the grey sky. Once the boys' eyes became accustomed to the darkness, they were able to distinguish that the object was disc-shaped, with a flat bottom, and with what looked like a dome on top. The outline was triangular and bell-like, and the base, about 50 feet across, was double-rimmed. The height of the object was about 25 feet and a hat-like dome about one-fifth of the object's total diameter. The dome was turret-like and without windows. There were no antennae, landing gear or any other appendages. No sound was heard throughout the observation. "We could see the shape very clearly, because on the left and right sides along the edge of the object there was a string of small, dim, reddish lights running down from the dome to the base, thus outlining the silhouette. There must have been at least ten lights in a row on each side, but none in the main bulk of the object, unless they were lights which could only be seen in profile, as is the case with certain motor-cars. The lights, though dim, were just strong enough to render the surface of the object visible, indicating a dark, metallic surface," the boys reported.

Perplexed by the sight, but somehow not scared any more, they stared at the hovering body. Two of them even wanted to move closer, but were called back by the others. Andrew, remembering his torch, hastened to shine it at the object. To their surprise and alarm, the object responded by switching on its own light! He immediately switched off the torch and the

object switched off its lights, too. The boys waited for a few moments and then decided to try again. As the torch was switched on and off again, the craft blinked back. Andrew did this a third time. Now, however, the object turned on its lights but did not switch them off again—instead, it began to move slowly. It accelerated to 30 miles per hour, gliding off in the same direction as it had come. It rose towards the edge of the hill before turning left in a westerly direction, flew along the contour of the hills, then it dipped and disappeared behind them.

The boys, with mixed feelings of gladness and disappointment now that the craft had gone, returned to their tent. There they discussed the event at length and re-enacted all phases. It was decided that on the next morning an investigation should be carried out on the other side of the hill where the object disappeared and might have landed. But it was raining continuously and the boys concluded that even if there were marks, they would have been obliterated. Instead, they went to examine the immediate surroundings where the craft had been seen hovering. John remembered exactly a large, rocky formation, about 200 yards away and midway between them and the craft. In calculating the size of the object, they hurled up at arm's length a 20c piece, which would just "cover" the object. Taking into account the angle of the stretched arm, they calculated the approximate height. The approximate size of the craft and its position were further estimated from the data. All boys agreed that there was no sound coming from the craft, that they had smelt no unusual smell, that there were no apparent signs of life, and that the object was hovering for about half a minute. None of the boys seemed to have any psychological after-effects other than a feeling of complete bafflement. Andrew explained that after he had been staring at the light, the water, beach and hills seemed purple to his vision, but this is a normal effect after staring at a very bright light source.

They mentioned their experience next morning to an old man who ran a small kiosk on the beach side, enquiring whether he might have seen anything unusual during the night. His answer was "who would go out on such a night," but he said that some years earlier he had seen a number of strange lights coming in from the sea, but had not bothered about them.

WORLD EVENTS



SIR FRANCIS CHICHESTER SAW UFO IN 1931

IN his book, *"The Lonely Sea and the Sky"*, published in 1964, on page 185, Sir Francis Chichester describes an event occurring in 1931 during his solo flight from Lord Howe Island to Sydney and about 140 miles out from Sydney. The excerpt reads as follows:

"Suddenly ahead and 30 degrees to the left there were bright flashes in several places, like the dazzle of a heliograph. I saw a dull, grey-white airship coming towards me. It seemed impossible, but I could have sworn that it was an airship nosing towards me like an oblong pearl. Except for a cloud or two, there was nothing else in the sky. I looked around, sometimes catching a flash or glint, and turning again to look at the airship I found that it had disappeared.

"I screwed up my eyes, unable to believe them, and twisted the sea-plane this way and that, thinking that the airship must be hidden by a blind spot. Dazzling flashes continued in four or five different places, but I still could not pick out any planes. Then, out of some clouds to my right front, I saw another or the same airship advancing. I watched it intently, determined not to look away for a fraction of a second. I'd see what happened to this one, if I had to chase it.

"It drew steadily closer, until perhaps a mile away, when suddenly it vanished. Then it reappeared, close to where it had vanished. I watched with angry intentness. It drew closer and I could see the dull gleam of white on its nose and back; it came on, but instead of increasing in size, it diminished as it approached. When quite near, it suddenly became its own ghost, one second I could see through it, the next it had disappeared.

"I decided that it could only be a diminutive cloud, perfectly shaped like an airship and then dissolving, but it was uncanny that it should resume exactly the same shape after it. I turned towards the flashes, but those, too, had vanished.

"All this was many years before anyone spoke of flying saucers. Whatever it was I saw, it seems to have been very much like what people have since claimed to be flying saucers."

THE GREAT 236-INCH REFLECTOR

FOR nearly 10 years the U.S.S.R. has been working on the construction of what will be the largest and finest optical telescope in the world. The mirror itself will be three feet bigger than that of the 200-inch giant at Mt. Palomar. Other features will incorporate refinements of precision comparable only with the ultimate in optical mechanics. In spite of the great excitement and interest that the project has created among world scientists and astronomers, very little information has been obtained about its progress.

According to the Director of Pulkowo Observatory and the Chairman of the Project's Committee, Professor Mihailoff, the mechanical parts of the telescope have been completed in Leningrad and transported to the new observatory in the Caucasus Mountains. In massive sections the machinery was loaded on specially designed "mammoth" trailers which were embarked onto motor barges on the River Neva and shipped through 900 miles of rivers, canals and waterways to Rostov on the Don. From there tandems of prime movers of 500 horsepower each began pulling their precious burdens inch by inch through plains and treacherous mountain passes, negotiating 66 bridges before reaching the observatory site 80 miles east of Sochi. This location, 6,000 feet high, was chosen in preference to the originally intended site in the Crimea after years of intensive study of climatic and atmospheric conditions. For housing the telescope, a 208-foot-high tower was constructed incorporating a cupola of aluminium panels and of unique design.

The "tube" of the telescope is 75 feet long, weighs 270 tons and is made of an interlaced grid of heavy steel bars. This colossal frame is mounted on a massive understructure incorporating driving mechanisms of such precision engineering that even the smallest irregularities of movement which still trouble Mt. Palomar will be eliminated. To achieve this, 60 electro motors were fitted at various joints of the telescope's two axes, transferring the force to over 10,000 micro-movement regulators. The whole complex will be controlled by a photo-electric cell which will automatically fix the telescope on any selected celestial object and follow it along its path.

The mirror, 236 inches in diameter and weighing 70 tons, will be another wonder of optical precision. When finished in 1970 it will contain surface qualities of an exactitude to 1/2500th of an inch. To make the mirror, three separate buildings were constructed; one with furnaces for melting and casting of the glass, another for cooling of the glass block requiring two years to complete under controlled temperatures, and one for grinding and polishing of the mirror. This last operation, on which hinges the success or failure of mirror quality, will be carried out with pad pressures permitting no more than 0.1°C friction-temperature variation. This will eliminate any possible heat distortion of the surface. With such treatment a nearly perfect curvature is anticipated, allowing the best photographic and observation capabilities ever achieved. It is estimated that the mirror will be powerful enough to pick up a single candle light glimmering 15,600 miles from the Earth. The optics, when combined with the spectroscope, will provide the largest spectroscope on Earth and the picture will be transmitted to a panel in the central room. The telescope will have a number of finderscopes, the largest measuring 27 inches in diameter.

These are just a few interesting facts available about this new telescope which, when completed, will certainly contribute greatly to our further knowledge of cosmos and possibly permit discoveries now hidden beyond the limitations of our present instruments.

—William E. Moser.

"SOMBRERO" UFO AT WANAQUE

STRANGE lights were seen in the sky over Wanaque Reservoir, New Jersey, U.S.A., on successive nights during January, 1966, by many responsible persons including the Lord Mayor, engineers, teachers and several police officers. Some sightings were also reported to the authorities, but were ridiculed and the reporting stopped. But the UFO of October 11, 1966, surpassed all that Wanaque had ever seen before and has thus, by its significance and impact upon the public mind, broken through the barriers of ridicule and silence.

On that particular night at 9.10 p.m., Police Sergeant Robert Gordon was relaxing at his home near Pompton Lakes. Suddenly his wife interrupted him by bursting into the room shouting with excitement and agitation, "Bobby, Bobby, come out quickly, there is a UFO you must see!"

With reluctance, for he was cynical about UFOs, he followed her, noticing on the way out that their neighbour, Mrs. Lorraine Varga, was in her garden also staring at the sky.

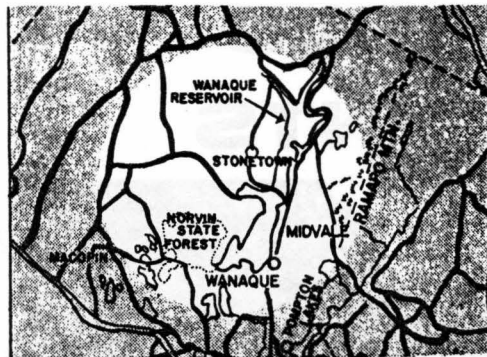
"There it is, it's moving now," his wife cried, pointing to the object. What they saw was a very brilliant light, high above the nearby 500-foot-tall television tower, slowly moving in a north-easterly direction, towards the Wanaque Reservoir. The object or the light source was perfectly round with a clearly defined edge and of a kind of mellow brilliance. It moved silently and with a speed of about 20 miles per hour.

Sergeant Gordon, realising immediately that the object was of some "extraordinary nature", dashed back into the house to call police headquarters. He did not actually report the sighting, but asked one of the police officers to come to his house urgently. "Before reporting it, I wanted someone else to see it beside myself, my wife and Mrs. Varga," he explained.

Just as the police car arrived, the object, which was seen for about six to seven minutes, passed out of sight behind a hill in the direction of the reservoir. Next, they radioed the reservoir police, informing them to watch out for a UFO approaching in their direction. The message was passed to Sergeant Ben Thompson, who was already patrolling the reservoir area.

"When I received a radio call at about 9.15 p.m. to check up if there was some kind of flying object in the air, I was about a five-minute drive away from the spot indicated to me where the object was heading," Sergeant Thompson described the beginning of his experience. "I drove over there and already from a distance I saw what was meant. There was a brilliant light hovering about 250 feet up in the air, possibly as big as a car or around eight feet in diameter. I drew closer, stopped on a clearing and switched off the lights.

"Suddenly the light, which was steady for about two minutes, began moving. It went to the right, ascended a few hundred feet, dashed across the lake, suddenly turned forward, dipped, veered left and repeated these various manoeuvres at tremendous speed and at 90-degree angles when changing direction. There was no sound. On one occasion, when it came within 250 feet of the patrol car, the shape of the object could be clearly distinguished. It was spherical like a basketball at the bottom and cone-shaped on top. The cone or possibly an elongated dome was protruding from the middle of the spherical body, which rotated rapidly, giving the impression of a gigantic luminous bearing spinning around its axle. When it moved in an easterly or westerly direction, it was seen as a luminous disc while, when heading south and seen from a different angle, it appeared as an enormous 'sombbrero'. The light that the object emitted was of such brilliance that



Wanaque is located in heavily wooded country south of the New York-New Jersey line.

it lit up an area of about half a mile in diameter, making trees on both sides of the reservoir clearly visible.

"It seemed to me as if I was looking into an arc-welding light, making me blind for a considerable time after," Sgt. Thompson said.

But the most spectacular feature of this sighting was that when the object flew close to water level, the surface would suddenly rise in a sheet, a few hundred feet in diameter, to a height of about three feet, just as if it had been sucked up or been drawn up by a magnet. Then the water would drop back again.

Similarly, when it passed over the forest, the tops of the trees would converge as if pulled together by a gigantic loop, embracing about 400 to 500 trees at the same time. They would then gently revert to their original positions. The effect of the UFO upon water and trees could be seen clearly because of the intensity of light.

"I was tempted to leave the car, but thought better of it, so I just sat there watching this thing perform. At last I got out but, as soon as I came to the front fender, I changed my mind and edged back inside. I was really shocked!" Sgt. Thompson explained.

"Finally, I switched on the car's red dome flasher and got out of the car. It seemed as if the object noticed the rotating beam, because at once it took off across the lake towards the Cooper Swamp Mountains and disappeared as if the light had been switched off."

The whole event which Sgt. Thompson witnessed lasted about three minutes. It left him perplexed and temporarily blinded.

Soon the air was filled with the sound of aircraft engines. Seven helicopters and at least 10 or 12 aeroplanes flew in. They criss-crossed and kept circling the area as if searching for something. Then they departed.

Meanwhile Sgt. Gordon, his wife and Mrs. Varga had arrived at the scene. They had contacted Sgt. Thompson by police car radio and obtained his position. But they came too late. The UFO had vanished several minutes earlier. All they could watch together was the heavy traffic of helicopters and planes in the Wanaque skies.

Subsequent investigations brought further information. It was found that Sgt. Thompson was not the only witness of the object at close range, because a Mrs. Oldman was driving her car not far away from his location and saw the UFO pass over her car and descend towards the lake. She was greatly frightened, turned her vehicle and raced for home.

Later her husband reported her experience to the police, which in many respects corroborated the story of Sgt. Thompson.

It also became known that the Air Force denied any knowledge of an air investigation being carried out in the area at that time. However, in spite of the denial it seems clear that the Air Force must have been informed about the UFO and must have acted promptly because aircraft appeared on the scene within 15 minutes of the object being first seen and that is the shortest flying time from the Air Force base at Newburgh.

SOUTH AMERICA REVISITED

by Oscar A. Galindez

FOLLOWING the events that took place in Argentina in 1964 and the big year, 1965, dramatic changes have taken place within immediate governmental circles in Argentina. By the end of 1967, few officials could be found to speak of UFOs in terms of "swamp-gas". For this, a large portion of the credit must go to the Argentinian press. Without its powerful influence, it is hard to imagine any real or significant step being taken spontaneously by the government of Argentina or, for that matter, any government, especially when entrusted with a problem such as that involving the UFOs. Before examining the UFO scene for 1967-68 chronologically, however, let us first see how the more crucial changes in official attitude took place and the way in which this re-thinking was shaped.

On 2nd July, 1967, the "Daily Cronica", Buenos Aires, carried an official request from the Aeronautical Intelligence Service (A.I.S.) on behalf of the Argentine Air Force. It advised all people observing strange bodies or unusual phenomena in the sky to contact its UFO DIVISION from now on. From this and similar reports, it appears that the Argentine Air Force is now genuinely prepared to do a thorough study of saucer sightings — a marked contrast to its policy of previous years and that maintained by the U.S. Air Force today.

The following months saw South America visited by the Lorenzen family, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Lorenzen, heads of the 250,000-member-strong organization, A.P.R.O. (Aerial Phenomena Research Organization), in the U.S.A. They arrived in Argentina to conduct, among other things related to their interest in UFO research, an interview with Jesuit priest, Father Segundo Reyna. Father Reyna is a well-known researcher on UFOs and the Director of A.D.H.A.R.A. Observatory in San Miguel, Buenos Aires. In August of that year, Father Reyna addressed the Command School and Aeronautics Staff, assuring those present that the mysterious flying objects were indeed real and represented the work of intelligent beings from outer space. In addition, he stated: "to date there is convincing documentary evidence of their presence in our skies." The astronomer said he had often seen UFOs and emphasized that "flying saucers may well indicate that the human race is visited by extra-terrestrial entities."

By September, 1967, it had become quite obvious that the Argentine authorities had undergone a radical metamorphosis in its UFO policy, for, in sharp contrast to its original attitude, there was now a conspicuous absence of indifferent dismissal of UFO phenomena. No longer were they interpreted as misrepresentations of known natural phenomena, viz., aircraft, balloons and planets seen under unusual conditions, etc.

At a conference before the Colegio Aleman on 9th September, 1967, Captain Omar Paganai, military consultant to the Argentine Navy and UFO researcher of 15 years' standing, spoke of what he considered to be the most amazing mystery of our time. In summing up his address, he said:

- The so-called "flying saucers" or "UFOs" are the object of careful and intensive study.
- We do not dismiss the possibility of the existence of a super civilization in outer space.
- The evidence at our disposal suggests that the UFO activity over Argentina is organized and that visitations are planned and frequent.
- Several well-documented cases in Argentina are still unexplained.
- We think we are uncovering the existence of a new frontier.

This rather bold re-appraisal was carried by the "Cordoba Daily", "La Voz Del Interior" the following day. Thus we have in the above summary a glimpse of at least a more hopeful trend regarding attitudes. Let us hope the trend continues in more widespread directions. There is very little to lose.

If the UFO scene in Argentina in 1967 seemed more subdued than in previous years, it was only so from a superficial aspect, for international wire service interest was on the decline in this field. In actual fact, the activity was still quite vigorous and the Argentine wire services sustained interest at a domestic level. In fact, as we shall see from the following press excerpts, a lot of air was moved in the year-long "flap" of sightings, landings, mysterious blackouts and power failures, fireballs, UFO fleets, lights and all manner of flying, glowing, exploding and even submerged objects. Let us consider the reports as they came to hand:—

Oscar Molina lives in Choele Choel, Rio Negro. At about 4.45 p.m., February 25, he dashed outside. He thought he heard the sound of a motor car. About 60 yards away he saw a revolving metallic disc, about 36 feet in diameter, which descended slowly to within a few feet of the ground. As well as realizing that this thing was not manufactured by any motor company, he noticed that his five dogs were barking their full worth at the object. This was all the information he needed. During his sprint back to the house he glanced back to see the object shoot straight up and disappear from sight. It was a long time before Oscar Molina and his five dogs settled down.

On March 10, at about 10.00 p.m., the residents of Mendoza City and its suburbs reported a huge, phosphorescent craft manoeuvring silently above the city for about 15 minutes. They told how it crossed the sky from east to north and were in marked agreement that the round, intensely luminous craft made no sound.

Six days later, on March 16, Mendoza was paid another call. Mr. Antonio R. Ahumada told the "Daily Los Andes" newspaper in Mendoza how, on that night, he had witnessed from his home in Neuva Ciudad, San Jose, Province of Mendoza, a large, luminous object crossing the sky above the city from south-east to north-west about 11.15 p.m. The saucer-shaped craft of "about one and a half feet" had a strong and permanent reddish light.

On May 21, at about 11.00 p.m., a strange, luminous body was watched over Moreno City, Province of Buenos Aires. Two hours later, four boys in nearby Escalada told its newspaper, the "Daily Sur", of a huge, red fireball that hovered noiselessly and then made a low "fighter-pass" over their city. None of the four witnesses heard it make any noise.

On May 29 some witnesses withheld their names from an article in the "Daily La Tribuna" of Rosario, Province of Entre Rios. The item said that the witnesses saw a huge, glowing object pass over Concordia. They described the object as a disc-shaped craft that had alternating red, green and yellow lights. They stated that in travelling from west to east, the object had stationed itself for a few minutes above the city and then had zoomed out of sight over the horizon.

To the west of La Rioja City lie the Velazco Mountains. At about 7.30 p.m. on June 18, a strange spherical body was reported over these mountains. The report stated that the object emitted yellow flashes as it moved slowly along, disappearing in a north-westerly direction.

Five uneventful days ticked by and for a while it seemed as though the action was over. And then came June 24. On this day the Argentine press services were bombarded with 14 UFO reports within 24 hours. The reports came in from eight major Argentinian and Uruguayan cities and their provinces, 13 of them occurring almost simultaneously about 10.00 p.m.-10.10 p.m. over an area of considerable magnitude. Certainly it was an explosive day. A closer examination will also reveal that a distinct pattern evolved. Not only from the sightings of the June 24 fireballs, discs and glowing lights and objects, but in the seemingly specific direction chosen by the objects. They tended to move generally in a northerly direction towards Paraguay. Oddly, perhaps even coincidentally, few, if any, of these sightings were reported any farther north than the provinces of Paraguay. Perhaps the speculations about UFO bases or "nests" deserve more than a passing glance. Let us now turn back the calendar and have a closer look at what happened on the evening of June 24, 1967.

The bulk of sightings arrived from Argentina's capital, Buenos Aires:

10.00 p.m.-10.10 p.m. Witnesses in Junin observed two silent, disc-shaped objects traverse the sky in a northerly direction. Veinticinor de Mayo residents watched a large, rain-drop-shaped object cross the city's sky and disappear in a north-easterly direction.

A silent, luminous object, leaving a brilliant trail, crossed the sky from south to north, leaving a violet trail that remained visible for seconds afterwards.

A high-speed, ball-shaped flying object caught the attention of Permanino residents. Initially the object was observed moving west to east. However, it suddenly accelerated towards the north over the horizon, leaving a long fire trail for about a minute.

Villagers of San Nicolas reported a brightly shining disc move slowly and silently towards the east. At about the same time in nearby Concordia, a large, luminous body was seen hovering in a northerly aspect over the city.



Coinciding with this event, residents of Monte Mievias, Province of La Pampa, were startled by a brilliantly lit object travelling at high speed from south-west to north-east. Witnesses said an orange trail remained for several seconds.

In the Province of Santa Fe, a priest, Father Adolfo Lucchietto, claimed seeing a disc-shaped object over San Genaro. The sighting was corroborated by several independent witnesses. The craft had apparently crossed the sky from south-east to north-east, leaving a white trail. The object was silent, disappearing in seconds about 10.00 p.m.

At 10.00 p.m., telephone calls poured into police stations in Federacion, Province of Entre Rios. Alarmed residents reported an object high over the city. It was emitting orange and yellow lights, followed by sparks and consecutive explosions. As the object cruised slowly towards the south-east, it suddenly veered off towards the north-west, leaving a shining trail. Meanwhile, in the Provinces of Villaguay, Prana, Gualaguaychu and Concepcion del Uruguay, Entre Rios, residents witnessed a strange, luminous body of fantastic brilliance. People in the Uruguayan town of Salto confirmed this report.

At Monte Caseros Airport, flight control officers reported seeing a glowing object hovering in the sky. A spokesman said the sighting took place about 10.00 p.m. It had disappeared quickly towards the north. He emphasized that it was not a balloon.

Hundreds of people at Mojon Grande, Province of Misiones, observed a formation of intensely illuminated, fast-moving UFOs disappear in a north-westerly direction.

At noon on the same day, airport control tower staff and residents of Rosario simultaneously sighted a squadron of five glowing objects that crossed the sky at extraordinary speed towards the north. During the minute-long flight, four photographs were taken by an independent observer. While the objects were overhead, the city's radio, television and air control towers reported complete communications disruption.

Two days later, on June 26, communications failures were again reported, this time at Junin. Airport officials and local residents say a glowing object, emitting multi-coloured lights, was seen to hover for about 15 minutes.

Exactly a month later, on June 25, at 10.30 p.m., four people at Chascomus, Buenos Aires, claimed seeing two bright, ball-shaped objects, one larger than its companion, hovering motionless in the night sky. They were then startled to see the objects change shape from a spherical to a triangular type, remain stationary for several minutes and then take off over the horizon.

It would be hard to find a better word than "impressive" for the next two accounts. From the news coverage they received it is not hard to imagine why.

On July 26, several people observed a violet-coloured craft near Colon. The object's luminosity intensified as it descended and came to rest on the ground, leaving visible impressions in the earth. The witnesses stated that a small human-like being emerged from the craft, but quickly re-entered. During this time they were physically unable to move. The story was published in the Buenos Aires daily, "La Voz de Colon", two days later.

On August 2 the daily, "La Razon", published an account:

At about 6.00 p.m. (Argentine time) on July 30, the ship "Naviero" (Argentine Maritime Lines Co.) was about 120 miles off the Brazilian coast, south of Santa Catalina Gulf.

Officer Jorge Montoya was on deck when he hurriedly summoned the ship's skipper, Captain Julian Lucas Ardanza. The two men were stunned as they watched a cigar-shaped object about 50 feet off the ship's starboard side in the water. They calculated its size as somewhere around 100-110 feet in length and observed that the strange machine was illuminated by a powerful, blue glow and left no trail or wake in the water. It was completely noiseless and had no externally visible controls or protrusions. They studied the object for 15 minutes, till finally it submerged, passed under the "Naviero" and disappeared altogether. The glow was visible through the water.

On August 6, several people in Santiago del Estero saw two disc-shaped objects hovering over the city at 7.00 p.m. They were silent and radiated a brilliant, greenish light. They sped off to the north-west.

Cordoba was again visited on August 17. At 9.00 that evening, many observers witnessed a glowing, redish-yellow object traverse the sky from the south-west, hover over Cordoba City momentarily and then continue on to the north-east. A grey trail could be seen overhead for about half an hour after. No sound was heard.

Four days later, on August 21, Eduardo E. Ruiz was watching the night sky. It was about 10.00 p.m. and the weather was unusually fine. Visibility was near perfect, the sky clear, starlit and cloudless. Suddenly an object shaped like a "cobblestone" appeared from the south-west, over nearby Mar del Plata. Summoning his mother and two friends, the four watched as the object hovered over the city, blinking red and green lights for about eight minutes. Then the object abruptly moved off and disappeared at a leisurely rate over the north-western horizon.

Cordoba received a repeat performance of an unusual phenomenon when on September 4, several people were attracted by a brilliant light in the sky. It was about 1.00 a.m. The light was later described as a well-defined ball-shape, glowing bright red. It hovered over the city for almost half an hour. In the process it was obscured by patches of stratocumulus clouds. However, the clouds in its vicinity were strongly illuminated by the object's glow, until it disappeared as suddenly as it came.

In the ensuing 24 hours, a series of baffling, large-scale power failures occurred. On September 6, thousands of homes were plunged into darkness in the Province of Tucuman. Hours later a gigantic blackout knocked out vast areas of San Juan. Experts found no clues to clarify the mystery.

Then, on September 11, the Salvarezza family reported a frightening experience.

It was raining heavily all day over the Province of Santa Fe and the rain was pouring down on Villa Constitucion at 9.30 p.m. Suddenly a brilliant, orange light detached itself from heavy clouds and swiftly descended. It landed in a grass paddock and stayed there four hours, radiating an eerie glow.

From the house about 350 yards away, the Salvarezza family gathered at the window and watched the spectacle in consternation. They saw a glowing, disc-shaped object with four antenna-like protrusions on top, sitting on the ground. It emitted a luminosity which wrapped the strange craft in a yellowish aura extending into the immediate surroundings and making the grass and puddles clearly visible. The glow was shimmering gently as the rain pounded the object's surface.

For four long hours the Salvarezzas watched the strange device, until finally it rose gently and took off at tremendous speed to disappear into clouds.

Nobody dared to go out. In the morning, when they thought it was safe, they all went to the spot where the object had been. They found a circular impression of several yards in diameter, which appeared to have been made by a very heavy body with a round bottom. All grass on the spot was burnt and scorched.

Looking around, to their surprise, they saw on a paddock a few hundred feet away, two of their cows dead with burst abdomens.

"They were alive and well in the evening until that thing came down and something really uncommon must have happened to kill them in this way," Mr. Salvarezza reasoned.

The police were called. They, too, were puzzled about the death of the animals and, when examining the cows' viscera, they found them completely destroyed by "multiple cracks". The impression and surroundings were tested for radio-activity, but proved negative.

Strange, small, charcoal-like pellets which smelled of sulphur were also found and taken away.

The Salvarezzas' experience was discussed at length, but the police would not believe the story—and the only thing they could agree on was "that it had been raining heavily all night."

Further, on September 17, residents of Mar del Plata (Buenos Aires) reported an object moving horizontally over the Atlantic early that morning. The light emitted from the object was bright enough to impair vision. Then, seconds later, the object plunged into the sea and did not reappear.

Four days later, on the 21st, they saw a rhombus-shaped object with orange and yellow lights heading in a southerly direction. Hovering over the city for some

minutes, it vanished at great speed in a north-easterly direction. It was noiseless at all times.

Policemen were present when witnesses saw a saucer-like object over Empalme de Villa Constitucion (Santa Fe) on November 1. For a few minutes the object emitted green rays of light. It then shot vertically into the air and disappeared in a matter of seconds. There was no sound.

The following day three observers watched a ball-shaped object from their motor car. It emitted a strong light and it disappeared silently at tremendous speed.

A day later, on November 3, Mr. Carlos Spini and his workmate were inspecting a herd of cows on the Aquili farm at Centene (Santa Fe). Suddenly they saw an illuminated saucer-like object on the ground some distance away. As they raced towards it, the craft, illuminated with blue lights, took off and disappeared. On reaching the spot they found an oval mark.

At 2.20 a.m. on December 14, thousands of homes in Cordoba were blacked out. Five minutes earlier, a huge, glowing disc made a "fighter-pass" over the city, hovered for some minutes, and then shot out of sight. Residents said the craft had given a remarkable spectacle of multi-coloured lights before it disappeared.

The following night a huge, black, disc-shaped craft, with bright red lights on its circumference, sped noiselessly over the city.

Finally, on the 17th, Father Reyna reported seeing an extremely luminous craft pass over San Miguel that evening. It was silent and blinked its lights.

Thus ended 1967, but 1968 was just as exciting. On January 23, several people reported seeing an unidentified, luminous object land near Termas de Copahue (in the Province of Neuquen, Argentina) at 1.45 a.m. Coming to rest in an inaccessible region near the town, the object remained on the ground for four hours. It then took off straight upwards and was out of sight in seconds.

Two days later, a number of people interested in finding out what had gone on in the area concerned, searched out the site and discovered an unusual patch of ground some 590 feet in diameter, which was charred; the earth was still hot and the grit had solidified in a mass. In addition, a viscous substance was recovered for examination in Buenos Aires. Some military officers who had witnessed the UFO in the first instance, said that there were two unexplained power failures in Copahue at the time of the landing.

Another mysterious power blackout meanwhile occurred the next day in the whole part of Concepcion del Uruguay, in the Province of Entre Rios, Argentina, at 11 p.m. At the very same time a considerable number of people watched a huge, glowing object in the sky, which moved south-east. It was erratic in flight, remaining stationary for a few moments, then flying at great speed. At all times it was quite silent.

On February 1, residents of Pueblo Ledesma, Province of Jujuy, Argentina, watched a disc-shaped object shortly before midnight. The UFO was extremely bright and consisted of a blue nucleus with an orange band around the centre. A similar object, possibly the same one, was seen 40 minutes later over the same city.

But these sightings were only heralds of what was to become a large UFO-flap. Flying saucers were seen on several occasions throughout May in Venezuela, with an unusual and possibly related incident occurring at Caracas on the 20th of that month. At about 2.30 p.m., the whole township of Eastern Caracas was thrown into panic by a very loud rumbling noise like a jet aircraft passing overhead. Nothing could be seen in the sky, and no aircraft were in the vicinity.

May was also the month of the somewhat sensational Vidal "UFO-transportation" incident. Two couples were travelling in their cars from Maipu, Argentine, to Chascomus, 150 miles away, to attend an afternoon celebration party. At about midnight the two couples decided to return along the same route to Maipu. The first couple, driving a little ahead, arrived safely in Maipu and waited there for their friends, who went under the name of Vidal in the press, although this is not their real name.

When the Vidals did not turn up after some time, their friends became worried and drove back slowly in the direction of Maipu to see if the couple had crashed

their car. They did not find anything of this nature and were quite mystified. Meanwhile, the Vidals went unheard of for two days before they suddenly turned up. After they had left Chascomus, they had followed the rear lights of their friends' car until they ran into a patch of thick mist and had to slow down considerably. They remember nothing else unusual, except for the fact that when they awoke in broad daylight, they were on a strange country road. Dr. Vidal got out of his car and found that all the paint was burnt, but apart from this the car was in a satisfactory condition. The couple drove around to try to determine their whereabouts, eventually finding to their amazement, although they could not believe it, that they were in Mexico, 4,500 miles from Maipu.

The Vidals were taken to the Argentine Consulate in Mexico, where they related their strange story, and then 'phoned their worried friends in Maipu. Dr. Vidal's car was taken to an American laboratory for a thorough examination and he was given a new one. The Argentine Consul requested strict silence of the Vidals and they were put on a plane for Argentina, being met at the airport by their friends. The cause of this mysterious incident remains unknown.

UFOs were seen in vast numbers throughout South America in June. At 9.17 p.m. on June 4, two veteran pilots and a number of passengers watched a reddish, shining cylinder from their aircraft, above Punta Arenas, Southern Chile. The cylindrical UFO was flying at about 2,000 metres, twice the height of the commercial aircraft, and remained in view for five minutes. The object was also photographed from the Chilean airport of Chavunco, where the aircraft landed.

On June 12, in Santiago, Chile, Professor Gabriel Alvia, Director of the Cosmic Radiation Centre at the University of Chile, announced that some photographs of a UFO, taken over the Andes at night-time by a scientific team, had indicated the presence of an object entirely inexplicable in terms of present-day knowledge. The object, which had hovered over the mountains for an hour, was bright and shaped like a lens, while its underside appeared conical in shape. "We are sure it was giant in size, and can't be scientifically explained away," said the Professor, after examining the film closely. The photograph shows the object on a moonless night, hovering between the profiles of two mountains, with the glare of Valaparaíso's night lights in the background.

At Colon, in Uruguay, on June 14, four people watched two saucer-shaped craft flying very rapidly above the town, heading towards the east. The next day, in Buenos Aires, residents of the suburbs of Boulogny and San Martin watched a UFO apparently landing in the distance during the night-time, causing electromagnetic disturbances with appliances, compasses and clocks while it was in the vicinity.

Further north, police at El Choro, Bolivia, saw UFOs during their night duty on May 29 and on June 19. German Rocha, Chief of the Provincial Police, and Police Major Niceforo Leon, said that in a sighting which they themselves had witnessed, a round object with a vivid blue light had landed for a while and left behind a strange and pungent odour. Surrounding grass and shrubs were burnt by the object. Back in Argentina, on June 27, a man named Luis Gulicovich was loading cases on a truck in Santa Fe, when he suddenly looked up in the sky to notice a silver disc emitting red flame from around its rim. It was some distance away and level with a local radio transmitting tower, moving towards nearby Alvear. He immediately shouted to his work-mates and four of them managed to glimpse it before it disappeared. All five agreed that the object was larger than an aircraft and noted that it changed in speed from very slow to quite rapid. It also had a red light which flashed brightly at intervals.

The next day, in the vicinity of Mar del Plata, also in Argentina, an eminent lawyer, his wife (a professor in her own right), his daughter and a number of other people, all saw a UFO stationary over an area of open territory at outlying El Sosniogo. Dr. Marcelo Betnaza discovered his whole family watching the object when he came home, and rushed for a pair of binoculars. Able to pick out detail more clearly, he noted that the object was shaped "like a mushroom or a spinning-top". It was hovering just above the ground and emitting varied bursts of colour. The cupola was constantly green, while the under-section gave off red and yellow flashes. Soon afterwards the object lifted to an angle of 25° and then dropped suddenly downwards. It now

began a series of wobbly movements, which impressed the lawyer as being of an intelligently controlled type. Dr. Betnaza approached closer by means of a car, watching it finally at a distance of 1,000 metres. His wife, Professor of Geography at a local college, had seen a similar object the day before and reports concerning the UFO had also reached the "La Razon" newspaper from other individuals.

An exceedingly ironical pair of UFO incidents occurred on July 2, at Sierra Chica, near Olaverria in Argentina. To begin with, 15-year-old Oscar Iriart went out riding his horse at 11.30 a.m., when he was beckoned by two men to approach them. They had short, white hair and semi-transparent legs, allowing grass to be seen through them, and also an unblinking gaze. In the conversation which followed they offered to take the boy for a ride in their machine on a future occasion and pointed out their craft, standing in a muddy drainage ditch. It was silvery in colour and elliptical in shape, with three equally spaced landing legs. The men gave Oscar an envelope, said that it contained a message for him and beckoned him to dip it in a nearby puddle of water. He did this and found to his considerable amazement that both the envelope and his hands remained completely dry. He read the message, which was written with a spelling error and crude grammar. Translated from the Spanish, it read: "You are going to know the world. F. Saucer." The strange beings then climbed aboard their vehicle, lifting the top to get in. The craft took off vertically at great speed with flashes of light, was almost instantaneously just a tiny speck in the sky, and then disappeared entirely.

Subsequent inspection of the landing site showed three holes, 12 centimetres deep, forming the pattern of a perfect isosceles triangle, mathematically precise. (Two metres base and 1.58 metres side.) That afternoon the boy's father, convinced of his own son's honesty, went to see Sergeant Raul Coronel, the police official in charge at Sierra Chica. The sergeant laughed at the story and refused to initiate any official enquiry. That night, at the Sierra Chica Social Club, Sergeant Coronel and four other UFO sceptics, including the sergeant's brother, sat around jovially discussing the incident. Finally, at 11.15 p.m., just for a joke, they decided to visit the landing site. The small band arrived at the spot, Sergeant Coronel flashed his powerful torch around a little and jokes were made about the triviality of the stupid hoax. However, Carlos Marinangeli, who happened to be looking around at the night sky at the time, noticed a strange, zig-zagging, luminous light gliding across the meadow towards them. In panic, the five sceptics hurled themselves to the ground, and the UFO passed over them. In fury, Coronel drew his revolver and was about to shoot, but Marinangeli, suddenly a much wiser man, advised him not to. Meanwhile, the UFO continued to wind its way across the field and then, gathering speed, climbed straight up and was gone. Questioned by superiors at Azul, Coronel and his friends had no alternative but to explain their newly formed convictions about UFO reality.

On August 19, students at a school at Viedma, Bahia Blanca, Argentina, were roused when, at night, they sighted a group of black, circular objects with luminous, multi-coloured edges. At first it seemed as if the objects were separate, but they then seemed to merge in a single mass, moving north-westerly in direction. Among the witnesses were a physician, a chemist, several graduates and the President of the Astronomical Centre there. On the same night, the Director of a TV station, two high-ranking officials, a newsman and the former Mayor of Rawson, Argentina, all reported having seen a group of UFOs in the sky. A large object appeared to head the procession and an indeterminate number followed; the group as a whole left a multi-coloured light-trail behind it.

The pilot of an Austral Airlines plane reported seeing a luminous red, green and white light manoeuvring over a TV station in Buenos Aires a month later on September 22. Both pilot and crew were unable to explain the object away as a man-made craft. And on that same day, another fleet of UFOs, once again round and luminous, crossed the sky above Chascomus (the site of the Vidal "UFO-transportation"). A blackout of electrical power in the area lasting for fifteen minutes coincided with the presence of the aerial discs.

So here were the highlights of the South American UFO scene for 1967-68. What can be deduced from this large amount of sightings is that South America again has been possibly one of the most favoured continents for UFO excursions. Since the itineraries of most

UFOs gravitate around Argentina and northern countries, it could be concluded that this evidence strongly points in favour of the theory that UFOs might actually have bases in the upper Amazon. In this light, what can we expect from South America in 1970? Or for that matter, what can South America expect?

PROJECT



VENUS

WITH a record of five convictions since 1947, and a divorce, Mekis felt the world against him and decided a change of climate might suit him. Thus it was that he found himself on a steamer bound for South America.

Aboard ship, another equally dubious character, one Weber-Richter, was travelling. A con-man par excellence, Franz Weber-Richter was nursing his biggest scheme. He called it "Project Venus".

Naturally, it was not long before Weber-Richter and Karl Mekis got acquainted. Soon they were firm friends and, having swapped both views and gaul reminiscences, Weber-Richter confided his master plan to Mekis.

In brief, the plot was to convince a gullible portion of the public that the Earth was in imminent danger of invasion from Venus.

"It must be obvious to you that in order to run the Earth properly, key men and women will be required among our own people. In other words, 'collaborators'," Weber-Richter said.

The 'collaborators' were the milk cows. "We shall, for a fee, of course, offer them appointments with the new Venusian World Republic Civil Service," Weber-Richter went on, "and, of course, there are countless side issues capable of bringing in the boodle."

Having further explained that their attention would, of course, be directed towards only those already convinced "Flying Saucer Fans", Weber-Richter, as a sign of good faith and, therefore, without charge, appointed his new-found friend and partner Security-Commissar of the World Republic of Venus.

Arriving at Santiago, the two "official" representatives of the World Republic of Venus went to work. Hiring several secretary-stenographers, they began to churn out propaganda, including a vast, 630-page Constitution of the World Republic of Venus. In this astounding document was listed the main plan for the future takeover of the Earth. Regional Commissars were to be appointed and all the necessary "Officials" required to run a conquered country.

The plans included also the establishment of so-called "Love Camps". To these, young women would be recruited, destined to produce a super-race through their union with picked Venusian men.

Having prepared the propaganda, the two con-men now turned their attention to the manufacture of "official" documents, including Venusian passports, special passes and identity cards. Finally, ready for action of a more direct kind, Weber-Richter, known as "Michael" to the Venusians, and his partner Karl Mekis began to advertise.

Carefully selecting all the magazines and newspapers dealing with science fiction and reporting flying saucer incidents, they inserted the advertisements in Austria, Italy, Switzerland and West Germany. These offered jobs in the new world administration the Venusians proposed to set up on Earth.

A typical advertisement read: Vacancy — Adviser for Economic Affairs in the World Republic of Venus Civil Service. Incredibly, such an announcement brought dozens of replies. Karl Mekis would then mail off the Constitution of the World Republic of Venus, together with a mass of other convincing propaganda.

Having finally hooked their victims, the con-men would proceed to reel them in. How this was done is best explained by citing the example of one, Herr Freschner, a hotelkeeper of Bavaria.

Herr Freschner, a staunch supporter of the flying saucer brigade and an assiduous reader of science fiction, spotted an advertisement which, to put it mildly, excited him greatly. It said: "World Republic of Venus Civil Service Commission seeks suitable applicant for appointment as Adviser for Economic Affairs. Write World Republic of Venus Headquarters." The address given was that of the offices rented by Weber-Richter and Karl Mekis, over a small laundry in a back street of Santiago, Chile.

Herr Freschner, a typical Bavarian innkeeper and family man, wasted no time in communicating. The result of this rashness was an offer of appointment, provided, as a display of his bona fides, he would pay an appointment fee of \$100.

Herr Freschner, by no means a wealthy man, at first demurred, but a further batch of propaganda, mailed post-haste by the conniving pair in Chile, clinched the deal. Herr Freschner was "officially" appointed Adviser for Economic Affairs (Food and Consumer Goods) in the World Republic of Venus Civil Service.

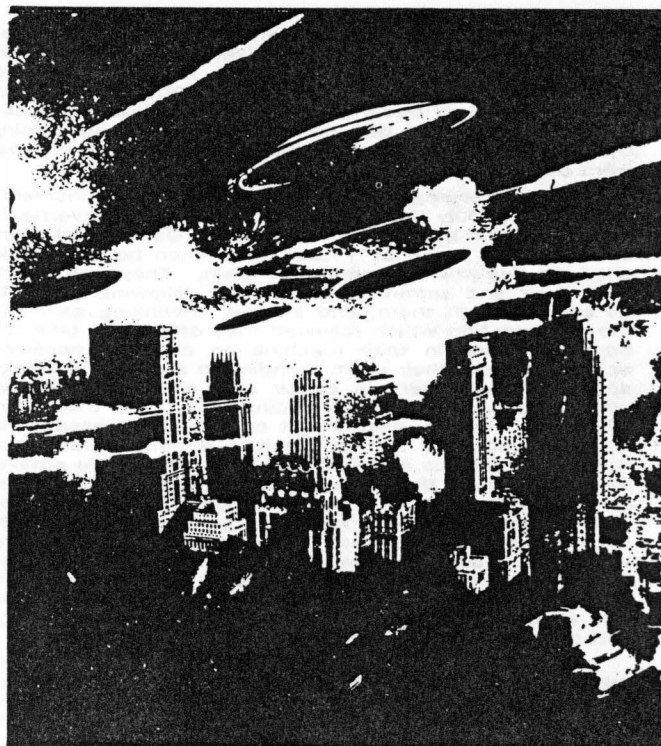
In similar circumstances were recruited local commissars, special administrators, clerks and even secretaries and chauffeurs for top-brass Venusian generals.

About this time the Chilean police began to show interest in the two representatives for Venus, who decided it might be better to hot-foot it out of Chile while the going was good.

Their move from Chile to Rome caused a certain amount of comment and, in explanation, Mekis announced there had been a delay in the Venusian invasion plans, owing to insufficient staffing of the Civil Service. It was thus vitally necessary that, before the final takeover of the Earth, more recruits should be signed on. These were to fill the vacancies which were, in the main, for clerks and the like. For these less elevated positions, a fee of only \$24 was asked.

For a time all went well, but the pretence could not be kept up indefinitely. Soon their victims once again began asking awkward questions and they were becoming increasingly hard to pacify.

Mekis, for some reason known only to himself, now decided to pay a visit to his home town, Vienna. The police, who had been alerted by the Italian Criminal Investigation Department, as well as the border police, hurried around to the Mekis menage and arrested him.



The trial of the arch-grafter at times more resembled a scene in a musical comedy than one at the Palace of Justice. Even the learned judge was reduced to tears of laughter.

An Austrian factory worker, Helmuth Mille, who had been subpoenaed to give evidence, reluctantly admitted he had paid \$24 to be appointed to a clerkship in the Republic of Venus Civil Service. He had, he agreed, also been issued with a Venusian passport, as indeed had other recruits to the "Service".

The prosecution alleged that Karl Mekis and Weber-Richter falsely represented they had made flights in spaceships, had been entrusted by the leadership of the planet Venus with taking over power on Earth. On X-day in the near future, the prosecutor accused, Karl Mekis and his accomplice, Weber-Richter, had stated that the Third Venus Space Fleet would land at the Berlin-Tempelhof Airport and install Franz Weber-Richter as President of the Supreme Government of the Earth World Republic.

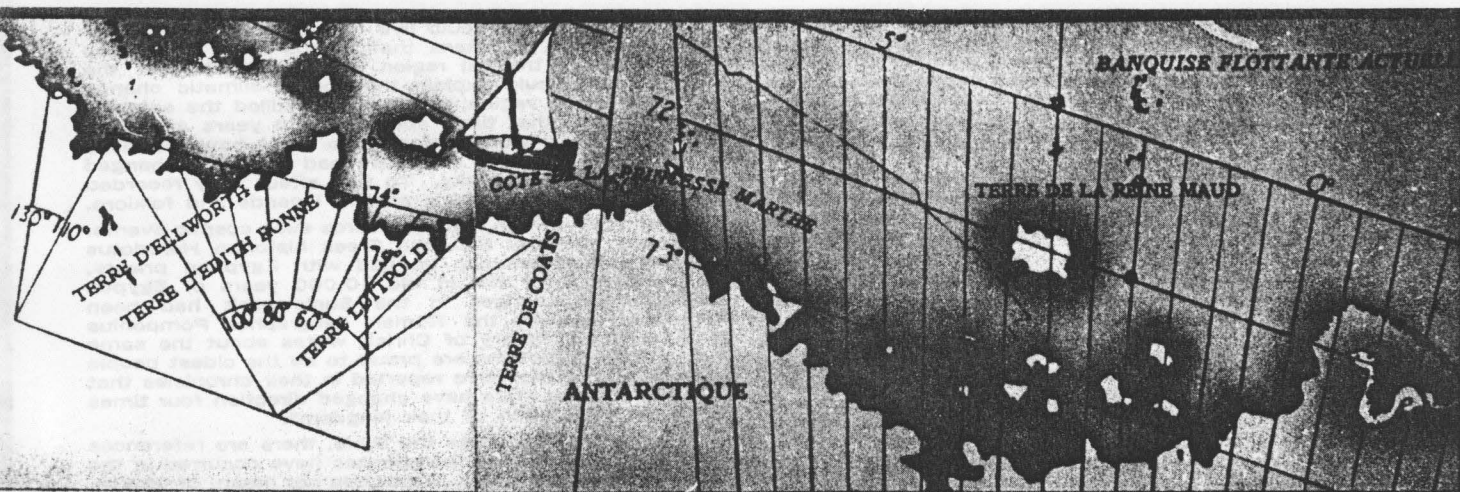
As the case proceeded, it was disclosed that Weber-Richter and Karl Mekis had, between them, netted \$40,000 annually. In the short term of their operations they had gulled their dupes into parting with a grand total of \$120,000.

Throughout the trial and the investigation which preceded it, Karl Mekis undeviatingly declared his innocence. In court, he warned the judge that, one day soon, when the Venusians invaded the Earth, he, the judge, would be called to account for his actions and his attitude towards so important a member of the Republic's Government.

Sadly, anyway, the judge was unimpressed, and the still-protesting Mekis was sentenced to five years' hard labour. On appeal, the Supreme Court reduced the sentence to four years. Mekis was released on September 3, 1964, since the sentence took into account the time he had spent in custody before the trial.

Of Weber-Richter, the President of the Republic, nothing has since been heard. He vanished as mysteriously as he had appeared. Some say he was taken aboard a flying saucer and whisked away to the planet of his masters. Others believe him to be living in comfort in some quiet backwater, while devising some new tricks.

Be what the answer may, one thing is certain: between them, Weber-Richter and Karl Mekis hatched out and perpetrated one of the most incredible frauds of all time and certainly the first concerned with outer space.



Detail of Antarctica from the charts of Piri Reis (1513). The coastline of Queen Maud Land has been only measured, in 1960, through echo soundings underneath the mile-thick ice layer, which has covered Antarctica for about 5,000 years. The Piri Reis world map shows this coastline free of any ice in a quite precise form. One must think, therefore, that this chart was originally drawn about 5,000 years ago.

ADVANCED CULTURES AND FLYING TECHNIQUES BEFORE THE GREAT FLOOD

By Professor H. Malthaner

WHEN a layman starts to think about the history of mankind he first remembers what he was taught at school about the cultures of Romans, Greeks, Egyptians and Sumerians. Then he finds himself before a great mental barrier consisting of three terms — the Iron Age, Bronze Age and Stone Age. Beyond that, however, he can only imagine that men were just intelligent enough to bash each other's simian heads with lumps of stone. Even an intellectual cannot think much differently about our past. Anthropologists have convinced him that no radical changes have occurred to mankind for the last 500,000 years and that only in this millenium, due to sudden enlightenment, man has elevated himself to the present level of civilization.

The idea that civilizations with highly developed technologies could have existed before the Stone Age may seem absurd to many thinkers. But, could it not be possible that the human race, like a bad schoolboy, has actually forgotten all its previous knowledge? Could not entire cities and countries have been buried by gigantic natural catastrophes? And, could not some previous races have annihilated themselves in terrible wars? Is there any evidence to support such a supposition?

According to zoologist Cuvier and his "Theories of Catastrophes", violent changes in Nature, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, etc., have been responsible for the destruction of life in various geological periods. In contrast to this is Lyell's theory, which maintains that no violent changes have occurred on Earth since time immemorial and that all the changes in Earth's topography have resulted from erosions by wind, waves, frost and rain. This theory is still accepted today as the basis of our official thinking in Geology, despite much evidence in Nature contradicting it.

According to the official views for example, the level of the sea has never deviated from its present height. Yet, Lake Titicaca in South America, situated almost three miles above the sea level, contains salt water and ocean flora and fauna. Even higher up in the Andes there are found chalk deposits extending for 400 miles and consisting of sea shells. From this observation alone it can be deduced that either the sea level has once reached these heights or that the mountains have once been submerged. In contrast, the estuaries of many continental rivers, such as the Congo, Mississippi, Hudson, etc., have their river beds extending far out into the sea along deep valleys carved in the ocean floor. The submarine canyon from the river Congo, for instance, ends 100 miles from the shore and 1 mile deep. Since a river can only be carved on dry land and not under the water, the sea level, therefore, must have once been lower, or the Continental shelf has subsequently sunk. From these examples alone it should be evident that great shifts of land masses, possibly involving entire continents, have taken place in some geological times.

A classical example of such submerged lands and cultures resulting from gigantic catastrophes is Atlantis. Plato had already described this event in "Critias" and

"Timaeus", when he referred to an historical account given to Solon (500 B.C.) by the Egyptian High Priest Psonchis. Accordingly, 9,000 years ago, a mighty kingdom west of Gibraltar disappeared under the sea in a single night following cataclysmic earthquakes and deluges. Although a multitude of books have been written about this catastrophe, and some presenting quite acceptable views about the cause of the sinking, none can say with authenticity what really happened. Today, however, one thing is certain — not only one Great Flood, but a number of them have at various times decimated mankind and not only one Empire, but many lie buried under water and land.

A similar historical mystery may also involve our moon. Some old stories from Greece, Central America and Polynesia give accounts of ancient times when there was no moon and not all the planets were yet in the sky. Ancient Greeks referred to the inhabitants of Earth in those times as "Proselenes", meaning those who lived before the coming of the moon. From this we can presume that our moon was once an independent celestial body which only after being captured by the Earth's gravitational pull became a satellite. If our quietly orbiting Moon can today still lift 30 to 70 feet of seas and even continents one to two feet, then the moon in those earlier times, when forces were not yet in equilibrium, could cause earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and floods bringing disaster to humanity. Also numerous records from ancient times indicate that the length of lunar months was repeatedly altered, suggesting that the moon had not settled into its final orbit until about the 7th Century B.C.

There were, of course, also other causes of catastrophes in our dim past, such as the shift of Earth's crust, for example. It is well known that the Earth's crust is about 65 miles thick and compares with the interior as an eggshell does to an egg. Since the crust literally floats on a liquid magma, it can, therefore, be shifted to a relatively different position to its magma, if a gigantic external force would act upon it. (Example: a conglomeration of ice masses at one pole.) The magma itself, meanwhile, would continue to revolve unaffected in impetus and direction. Such slidings of the crust and the subsequent changes in the position of the poles were revealed by geologists Kreichgauer in 1926 and Suball in 1958. The most popular arguments in support of this theory are the relics of frozen mammals found in Siberian ice, still containing fresh grass in their stom-

achs. As mammals could live only in areas with abundant vegetation, it means that Siberia must once have been almost a tropical region. A sudden shift of the Earth's poles could explain the abrupt climatic change in today's arctic region, which rapidly killed the animals. The people of that time, about 12,000 years ago, who survived such a world catastrophe must have certainly believed that the Sun and stars had suddenly changed their positions in the sky. To this effect they recorded the event still preserved in ancient legends and folklore.

Also our written history records such cosmic events. In the 5th Century B.C. the Greek historian Herodotus reported a conversation he had with Egyptian priests, who assured him that in the 10,000 years of Egypt's history, four changes in the Sun's orbit had been recorded. Further, the Roman geographer Pomponius Mela, a contemporary of Christ, writes about the same events, "the Egyptians are proud to be the oldest people in the world. They have reported in their chronicles that the Sun and the stars have changed direction four times since the foundation of their kingdom".

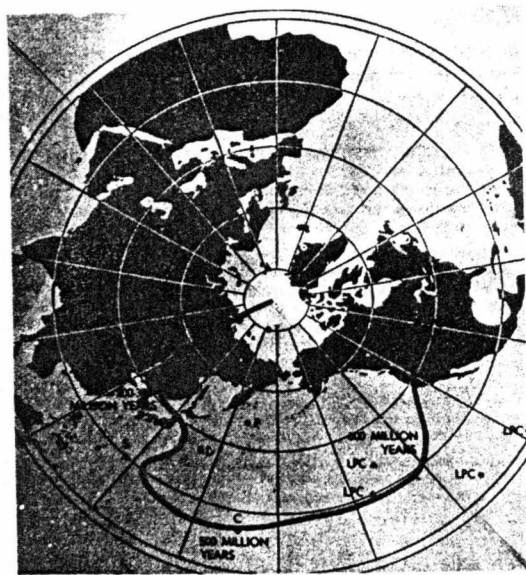
If we wish to quote the Bible, there are references indicating that several disturbances have occurred in the orbits of celestial bodies. This does not mean, of course, that the stars themselves have deviated from their course, but merely indicates that Earth has shifted in its relative position. For example, in Isaiah 38 and in Kings 2-20, it is reported that during the reign of King Ahas the Sun sank 10 degrees below its normal orbit, and that during the reign of his son, Hiskia, it returned to its former position. In Joshua 10 we read quite a sensational account in which Joshua, after praying for victory in a battle, calls to heaven: "Sun stand still in Gideon and you Moon in the valley of Ijalon." And, indeed, if we read further, "The Sun and the Moon stood still in their orbits until the victory was won. The Sun stopped in the middle of the sky and did not hurry to set all day."

Plato, when referring to cataclysms, said in his dialogue "Politicus", "at certain times the Universe has its present orbit and at other times it turns in the opposite direction. Of all the changes in the sky this is the greatest. It is an act of grave destruction. At that time the extermination of animals is common and only a small portion of humanity survives". Also, in his dialogue "Critias", Plato quotes Egyptian priests as saying: "Many and varied exterminations of Man have occurred, the worst being through fire and water. The story you Greeks know about Phaeton, the son of Helios, driving his father's Sun chariot and burning everything on Earth because he did not know how to drive it, seems like a fable. But, it has a truth in it. It refers mainly to the changed motion of the celestial bodies and the subsequent destruction of life on Earth. From each catastrophe only a few people who lived in high mountains survived. These were uneducated and ignorant ones who knew nothing about either their own or previous times." Plato thus explains the reason why knowledge of earlier civilizations has been so completely obliterated. The civilized nations in cities and coasts were drowned or buried — while the primitive mountain dwellers survived.

And what are the bad school boys doing when wishing to forget their time spent in the school? They are burning their tedious books. Such analogies we find in our history.

China's tradition goes far back into antiquity. The records of the most ancient times, however, are very scarce, for they were systematically destroyed by the first Emperor of the Tschin Dynasty. The Emperor, Schi-Hung-Ti (209 B.C.), builder of the first Great Wall of China, wanted to be remembered as the first, the eldest and the most famous ruler in the annals of history. To this effect, he ordered the burning of all books pertaining to history and astronomy. Throughout the whole Empire a systematic search and destruction of books was carried out. It has been related that only through the memory of an old man, some remnants of ancient literature were later re-written.

Around 250 B.C. the scientific library of Alexandria in Egypt, the largest and most famous collection of antiquity, contained over 700,000 papyrus rolls. During Julius Caesar's onslaught in 48 B.C., the library was totally destroyed by fire. Only with great difficulty a much smaller library was re-established, containing about 43,000 scripts. Again, however, this survived only until 391 A.D., when a rabble of religious fanatics ran riot, destroying all within. It is hard to imagine how much priceless knowledge of early human history has been destroyed forever in those burned scripts.



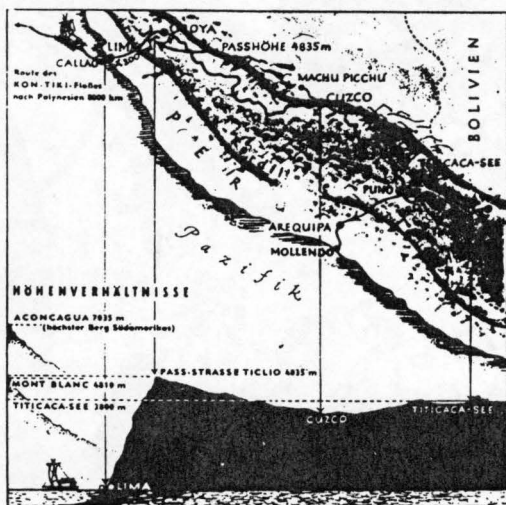
Moving of the North Pole in earlier geological periods. During the National Geophysical Year this curve was calculated by means of the direction of magnetised iron-oxide ore.

Itzkoatl, the fourth King of Aztecs (about 1440 A.D.), wanted at all costs to hide from history his low origin of birth and, at the same time, establish for himself a glorious tradition. He ordered all records prior to his ascension to the throne to be burned for, according to him, they were inaccurate and full of lies. The codices that survived Itzkoatl's decree, and others written later, were burned anyway by Spaniards after the conquest of Mexico. Allegedly they were the work of heathens. The very few which were rescued may now be seen in great world museums.

So, Man has destroyed priceless documents of his achievements in the past, representing illuminating answers to many puzzling questions that our modern archaeology and anthropology are vainly seeking. But, fortunately, some evidence of highly developed cultures before our historical times were hidden long enough to escape the orgies of wanton destruction. They are now appreciated, although not fully understood.

One has only to consider the unearthing of a polished steel cube, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches, in 1866 in an Austrian colliery, encased in a lump of tertiary coal. The discoverer, naturalist Gurli, was no doubt faced with the difficult problem of how to explain the presence of this perfectly cut steel, indicating lathe workmanship or an advanced technology, in a layer of coal 100,000,000 years old. The only hypothesis explaining the fact would be that some civilization of that time has been destroyed by cataclysmic upheaval and buried, leaving this artifact as the sole evidence of their existence and achievements in metallurgy.

Further, the ruins of Tihuanacu on the shores of Lake Titicaca in the high Andes contain two harbours, each about 90 yards in length and connected with an entrance channel. The size of these ports is suggestive of being built rather for ocean liners in antiquity than the lake's barges. Considering also that Lake Titicaca contains ocean water, it is reasonable to deduce that the lake and port were once part of the Pacific Ocean shores. The harbour, therefore, was built before the cataclysm pushed the area from sea-level to its present height. Nearby the railway line passes through a cutting of a 12-foot layer of sediment which contains the bones of humans and extinct animals. And in between the rails may be found millions of bone pieces, shards of ceramic and jewellery fashioned from bronze, silver and gold. It seems, in a striking way, that sudden death was brought to this very place, for next to some readily assembled building stones a silver plumb-bob was found. Obviously this was to be used in the construction. Here lies a civilization not recorded in the annals of our history.



Map and height profile of Peru. The Titicaca Lake is situated today $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above sea level. This lake contains salt water. The dark area on the map is on both sides enclosed with a sediment of chalk, consisting of sea-shells.

In 1911 the minerologist William Niven made one of the most interesting discoveries in the Mexican Valley. He found in gravel pits near the capital of Mexico two different plastered layers at a depth of 8 to 13 feet.

Further down, Niven dug through a layer of volcanic ash and found at the depth of 27 ft. a multitude of buildings. In all, over a hundred test diggings were made through the gravel, all revealing similar results, that the buildings were destroyed by earthquakes. Entering through a petrified wooden gate, Niven came to a room filled with ashes. It was a goldsmith's workroom containing a terra-cotta furnace and many moulds, made either of clay or stone, and a number of gold pieces. An adjacent room contained wall paintings with colours in a state of perfect preservation. This civilization, too, must have met sudden destruction thousands of years before our era and missing our historical records.

But if we wish to sustain the case for the existence of highly developed civilizations in ancient times, we must not omit to examine the age of the technique of flying.

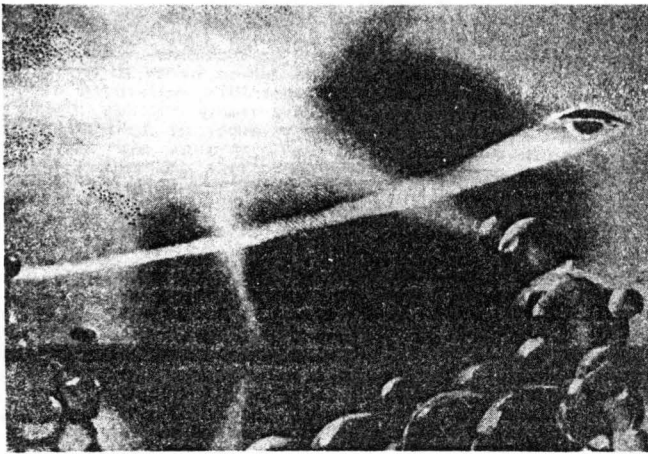


Does mythology sometimes reflect past events?

The Indian epic "Veda", almost 4,000 years old, contains exact descriptions of unique flying machines. These craft, called "Vimanas", were able to fly forwards or backwards, ascend or descend at will, and were constructed in several decks. In the book "Manusa", we read: "by means of these machines it is possible for human beings to fly in the air, even to the stellar regions; and for sky people to travel to the Earth."

Of particular interest also are reports in the "Veda" of aerial wars which, even in those times, were no less perfect and thorough than they are today. Here are some examples: An eye witness on the ground describes an aerial bombardment of his army by the Rakshasas: "We beheld in the sky what appeared to us to be a mass of scarlet cloud resembling the fierce flames of a blazing fire. From this mass many blazing missiles flashed, and tremendous roars, like the noise of a thousand drums beating at once. And from it fell many weapons winged with gold and thousands of thunderbolts, with loud explosions, and many hundreds of fiery wheels. Loud became the uproar of falling horses slain by these missiles, and of mighty elephants struck by the explosions. The army seemed at the point of annihilation. Those terrible Vimanas had the shape of large mounds stationed in the sky." The hero Karna then produced his own counter weapon: "The shiny projectile soared aloft and into the night sky and reduced the Vimanas to ashes. With a terrible noise the hostile crafts plunged to earth."

In the book "Drona Prava", a super weapon is described which could evoke the envy of our modern generals. "A fiery projectile with a bright and smokeless fire was discharged. An impregnable darkness fell over the army, and terrible winds began to blow. Clouds rained blood. Through the heat of the weapon the singed world seemed to be as in a fever. Elephants, scorched by the heat of this energy, ran wildly around seeking protection. The enemy was mowed down as trees are felled in a forest fire. War horses and chariots burned and their charred remains resembled tree stumps consumed in a forest conflagration. Thousands of chariots were destroyed. Then a deep darkness descended over the whole army."



These horrifying reports of super-weapons used on the ground and in aerial battles were certainly written many tens of thousands of years before Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But there are many more such accounts in the "Veda". For example, the following report strongly suggests that atomic weapons have been used for the conquest of a city. "The projectile 'Agneya', containing the power of the Universe, is fired and three parts of the city began to burn . . . and fire, as from ten thousand suns blazed up in splendour . . ."

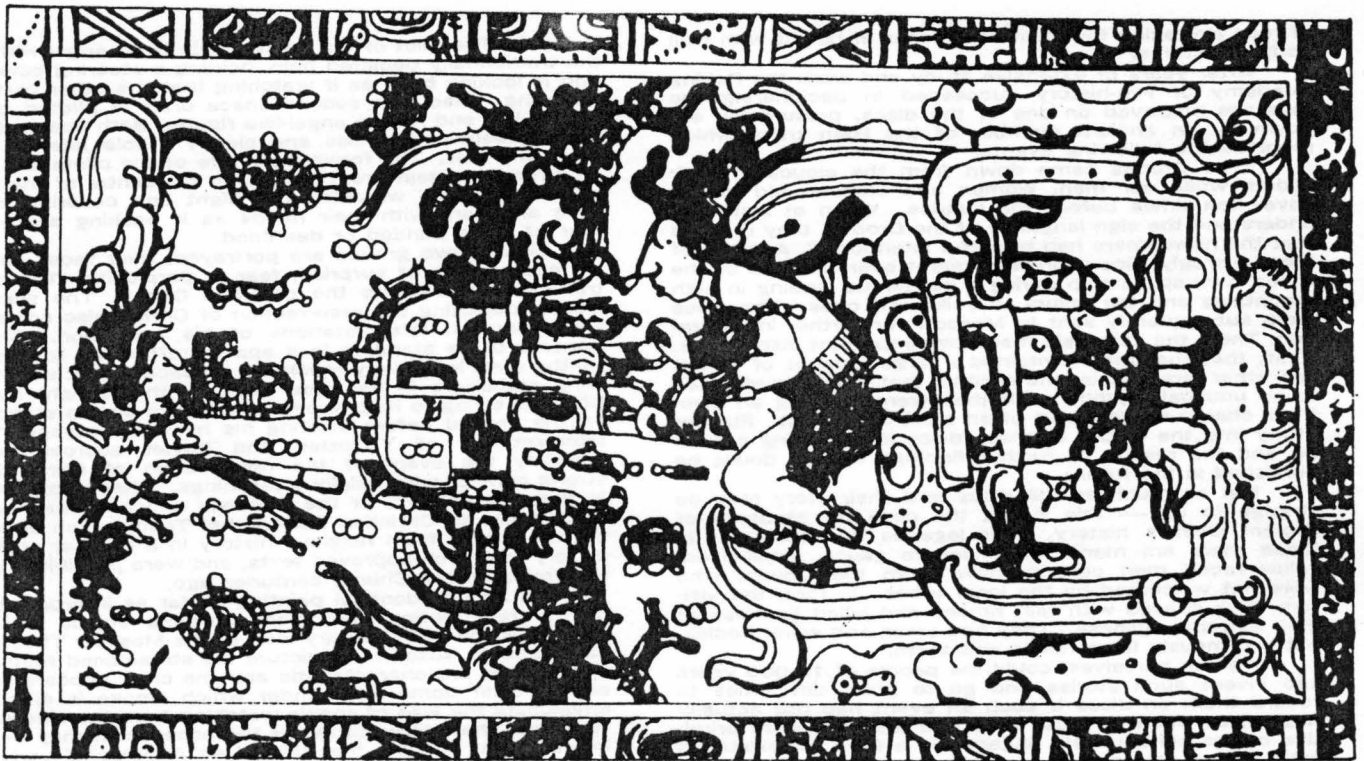
One of the weapons mentioned in the "Veda" was so terrible that, even when disintegrated into dust, produced terrible consequences. Humans lost their hair and fingernails. The plumage of birds turned white and their feet became colourless. Food was spoiled in a

matter of hours and pots broke into shards for no reason. This passage in the very ancient report has striking similarities with what we would term today as the effects of radio-activity. It may be that even then atomic power had its share in crippling human civilizations. Whoever seeks proof in this respect should look at Stonehenge fortifications in Ireland, and on the western parts of Scotland. These constructions look as though they had been melted through the extreme heat of a welding machine.

Another matter, which represents even today a great headache for science, are Tektites. These stones resemble molten black glass and are sometimes radioactive. In size the Tektites are sometimes as big as a fist and come in a variety of shapes, such as drops, pears, dumb-bells or balls. They are found in many countries, but mainly in Libya and Australia. It is considered that a giant meteorite in impact with Earth's surface caused molten rock to spray. The puzzle of these Tektites could be more readily solved if one were to read the Ancient Irish Tales. In these are reports about dreadful weapons used in wars, and similar to those in the Indian "Veda". They speak of giant birds "spitting out fire from the clouds, burning the green trees and melting stones down to pebbles." So effective were these super-weapons of tens of thousands of years ago, that today, the only existing witnesses of their awful powers are the few glazed stones and drop-shaped rocks. These ancient men certainly knew their trade of devastation so thoroughly, that even today the most intelligent people on our planet doubt if there ever existed any higher civilizations in antiquity. So, for us today there is one sole hope, and that is that no one, not even in error, presses that fatal "red button". And didn't one of the greatest intellects of our times say, "after a general atomic war, any further battles will be fought with spears and stone axes." "Everything has happened before", Ben Akiba once said. "It will depend solely on human insight whether the stone axe becomes a conventional implement or not."



"UFOs" in Hindu Mythology; a picture by an unknown Indian artist (18th century), depicting the vehicles of the gods.



Mayan engraving showing a man piloting a 'space craft'.

NEW EVIDENCE OF SPACE VISITATIONS IN ANCIENT TIMES

by Dr. M. Lindtner

WHEN in 1870 the archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann started digging in Asia Minor for what proved to be the finding of the legendary city of Troy, a majority of scholars ridiculed his idea, for Schliemann believed in the ancient writings of Homer, whom modern knowledge had already rejected as a writer of fantasy and mythology. But Schliemann was right and proved that Homer indeed recorded an event that actually happened in Greek pre-historic times.

Similarly, many other discoveries were made ranging from lost cities and civilizations to treasure islands or sunken sea vessels, for which legends, ancient writings, folk tales, or secret rites were instrumentative. It must therefore be clear to any open-minded seeker of truth that events recorded in ancient times were written with emphasis on their truth and importance, so as the documents would be worthy messages to posterity. If certain documents, findings or artifacts do not fit into our present concepts — let us not reject them as ancient fantasy or myth — but let them be postponed for evaluation until our better knowledge of history would enable us to judge their veracity. A considerable amount of evidence has already been collected pointing to the possibility that our Earth has been visited by extra-terrestrial beings.

While search in this direction is continuing, several new discoveries have recently hit the world news showing that the phenomenon of UFOs or visitations of flying saucers is not new and unique to this modern period of time, but is spread down through all our history, reaching back several thousands of years. In 1965, Chinese archaeologists published a paper entitled "Groove Writings related to Space Ships which, as recorded on the discs, existed 12,000 years ago." The paper refers to the finding of 716 odd-looking stone discs dug out of caves during an archaeological exploration of Bayan-Kara-Ula mountains, situated on the border between China and Tibet. These discs, about 12 inches in diameter, were covered with spirals of double grooves containing intricate patterns of hieroglyphics extending from central hole to periphery. The grooves were not sound tracks, but some of the oddest writing in China and possibly in the rest of the world. Research carried out on the discs revealed them to be at least 12,000 years old and belonging to the ancient tribes of Ham and Dropa who inhabited the caves of that region. The remaining members of these tribes can still be found living in the area and are a race

of men averaging four feet two inches in height with frail body structures.

After years of extensive study and work the Peking Academy of Pre-history succeeded in deciphering the message engraved on one of the discs, presumably set down by an ancient member of the Ham tribe, which reported the following events:

"The Dropas came down from the clouds in their gliders while our men, women and children hid in the caves ten times before the sunrise. When at last they understood the sign language of the Dropas, they realized that the newcomers had peaceful intentions." Another of these hieroglyphics expressed regret over the loss of the tribes' own space ship during a dangerous landing in high mountains and the failure to build new ones. The discs were subsequently sent to Moscow for further investigation. There the scientists made two important discoveries. First, that the discs contained a large amount of cobalt and other rare metals, and second, that the discs vibrated in an unusual rhythm, as if they were carrying an electrical charge or were part of an electrical circuit. Further study into the nature of these discs is still being carried on and the results of further findings will no doubt be published in the future.

But as much as the discs and their story may be strange to us — this is not the case for students of ancient China's history, their legends and folklore. In these there are many references to gaunt, small-sized, yellow-faced men coming down from the clouds, who were not welcomed by the local tribes. In fact, the visitors were chased with fast horses and killed because of their extreme ugliness. They had small and weak bodies, but enormously large heads and teeth.

We ask ourselves, could the people of 12,000 years ago invent such stories and go to great difficulties to record them on discs if such an event had not actually happened? Men of those days, we are told, were primitive brutes continuously engaged in a fight for existence with nature, hunger and neighbours. They could not reach the heights of imagination required to think out flying machines, not birds, but mechanical devices descending from the clouds. On these grounds alone we could reject such a possibility and ascribe the writings rather to an extraordinary event which they witnessed and which they considered extremely important to be passed on to future generations. The truth regarding the ancient discs is further confirmed by additional evidence.

In some of the caves in the Bayan-Kara-Ula mountains, archaeologists discovered graves containing bones 12,000 years old by carbon 14 test. These belonged to humans with huge craniums and short, under-developed body bones. The surprising discovery of skeletons and their anatomical characteristics were such a puzzle to the archaeologists and anatomists that a hypothesis was forwarded, suggesting that they belonged to some extinct species of apes. However, this hypothesis was soon abandoned for, as far as we know, apes do not bury each other — or chisel hieroglyphics or symbols on stones.

The issue of the graves is still further complicated, for the inner walls of the caves are covered in many places with pictures of the rising sun, the moon and stars, spaced by a multitude of pea-sized dots, possibly representing objects approaching the Earth.

While referring to cave drawings in antiquity depicting certain celestial phenomena probably related to space landings, the fact should not be omitted that several caves all over the world possess such art treasures, among them the famous Tassili fresco in the Sahara Desert. It had already been discovered before Napoleon's campaign into Egypt, but only later brought into prominence by a French expedition led by Henri Lhote, who described the fresco as outstanding among other pictures depicting animals and hunting scenes. The drawing is approximately 6,000 years old, nine feet tall and represents a strange figure wearing a space suit and helmet not unlike those worn by our present-day astronauts.

The helmet is definitely attached to the suit, which gave no association to the ritual head dress or hunting gear in surrounding scenes. Lhote named it "Martian God". Similar pictures of an astronaut were found near the town of Fergana in Uzoekistan in U.S.S.R. This one, as well as another one found in the Swiss Alps, depicts human beings with helmets. Then, three years ago, during the restoration of the Dechany Monastery in Yugoslavia, two antique frescoes, believed to be over 400 years old, were discovered. They portrayed a religious scene, interpreted by the artist in a manner contrary to any church doctrine permissible by the teachings of that time.

The frescoes actually depict angels flying in space-ships not unlike our present Sputniks. On one of the frescoes, two space-ships are shown following each other

in flight. The pilot of the leading ship is an angel without the traditionally depicted halo, holding a steering column, and is looking back as if watching that the other craft is following. Also, the second space craft is piloted by a human-like and not an angel-like figure. Both space-ships have streamlined bodies and clearly visible jets on the sides and rear. The forward posture of the pilots and the jet-stream suggest great speed. In the centre of the picture, angels are watching the flight and covering their eyes and ears with their hands as if backing away for fear of being blinded or deafened.

Below, two groups are portrayed, their faces showing expressions of surprise, fear or perplexity. The central figure represents the crucified Christ. The second fresco, depicting the resurrection of Christ, also contains some unusual interpretations of his ascension. Christ appears to be standing in a space-craft ready to depart — the craft looks very much like a space-rocket with two wing stabilizers in its upper part. With his right hand, Christ is trying to help aboard one of the people standing on the ground before starting his heavenly voyage. The interpretation of Yugoslav and Soviet sources bring certainly the event of the resurrection of Christ into strong conflict with religious teachings. Their explanation is that the painters of the frescoes or icons must have had access to Christian Apocryphal Texts which explain certain events from religious history in a manner contradictory to church-approved texts, and were prohibited and destroyed by the Church centuries ago.

An almost identical painting as far as interpretation of the resurrection and space-craft-like object is concerned, is the 17th century icon at the Moscow Theological Academy. Also in this picture the streamlined features of the craft are characteristic and the craft appears as a semi-circular dome from under which smoke is ejected, enveloping the legs of angels watching from the sidelines. Whatever the interpretation of the ascension may be, it is interesting to note that this, if an Apocryphal version, is very similar to other ancient books in which we read that "gods rode celestial craft and landed on Earth, lived among the inhabitants of the planet and later departed into the sky."

Another painting, but certainly not of Apocryphal origin, yet depicting space-craft in the sky, is the fresco in the church of San Francesco D'Arezzo, in Italy, and painted by Pietro della Francesca. In the religious motif, "Legend of the Cross", clouds are depicted in shapes, which even by one's greatest efforts could not be associated with anything else BUT flying saucers. Also in this painting the artist has given the objects the impres-



Henri Lhote's "Martian God".



The controversial fresco by Pietro della Francesca.

sion of speed, which is never the case if clouds are intended. Considering that no other paintings painted by the same Pietro della Francesca shows even similar cloud formations, it could be concluded that the painter indeed knew what he was intending to portray.

But if discoveries over the last few years have proved fruitful, the one which surpassed all expectations took place in 1952 in Mexico. On 15th June of that year, Alberto Ruz L'Hullier and his three associates found in the jungle near Palenque a large Mayan pyramid. In the interior they discovered a sarcophagus containing the remnants of a man, "Man in a Jade Mask". Pierre Honore, distinguished archaeologist, believed that the skeleton and pyramid are the homes of the Mayan Gods found in Mayan legends as Kukulcan. The extraordinary characteristic of the skeleton was that it was taller than a normal-sized man. Also surprising is the shape of the sarcophagus, in the form of a fish, similar to that which was found in ancient Babylon and ascribed to the Babylonian mythological personality of Oanes — or the Fish God. The lid of the stone sarcophagus weighed approximately six tons, and on it was a chiseled engraving of a pilot flying a space-ship, while around the borders symbols were placed, no doubt to relate an important story.

Research into the Mayan language and symbols so far failed to reveal a key by which the engraving may be deciphered. However, in spite of this, the drawing is of such precision that its meaning may be interpreted by us in the light of what we know of space travel today. It is an idealised engineering design and profile of a machine

very similar to our rockets or jets. The pilot is seated centrally in the cockpit, with body inclined forward, suggesting great speed, and is operating manual controls. His head is covered by a helmet to which a breathing tube is attached, and this is penetrating the pilot's nose. The front part of the machine is occupied by three receptors that continue into a tube-like apparatus, making the whole part appear as an inlet and compressor of a jet engine.

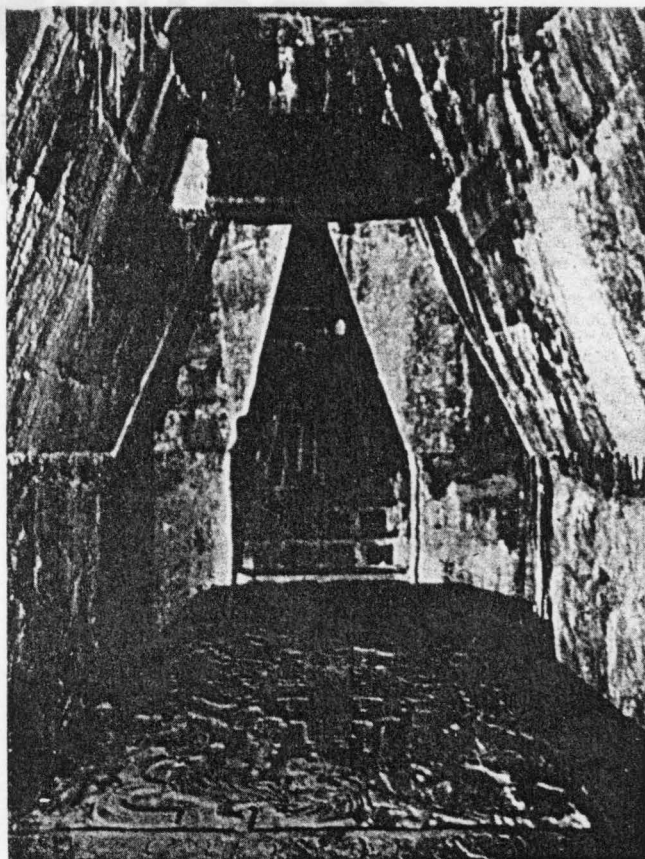
The part of the engine behind the pilot's cabin seems to simulate combustion chambers, from which exhausts are clearly visible as fire, depicted on the engraving. On the basis of our present-day engineering we can only conclude that the drawing represents a rocket-ship in ancient times. Interpreters of Mayan symbols believe that if the signs are ever deciphered, they will convey the origin of the craft. A suggestion of solar energy propulsion is seen in the head of the large bird engraved at the nose of the craft, which, in Mayan religion, represents solar strength. Symbols along the edges — nine on top, nine on the bottom and three on each side, may possibly be associated with navigational or flying instructions. Yet, to speak of jet engines, rockets or, perhaps, still more advanced principles of propulsion being in existence 1,500 years ago, seems utterly fantastic. This is why the ancient and extinct civilizations of Central and South America are such a tremendous puzzle and challenge to scientists today. We continually marvel at the architectural, astronomical, mathematical and medical achievements of the Almetz, Toltecs, Mayans, Aztecs and Incas, which only in some cases could be met by our present technology and science.

Maybe a civilization that built Tiahuanaco some hundred thousand years ago imparted the knowledge to these people — or maybe an advanced, ready-made knowledge had been brought to them and distributed by a cosmic race landing on Earth in antiquity and of which the last survivor's tomb has now been found in Palenque. REF.: Monthly Dig. Sputnik 1.67.

Clypeus, Vol. 13.45, '66.

Dominica del Corriere, 9.67.

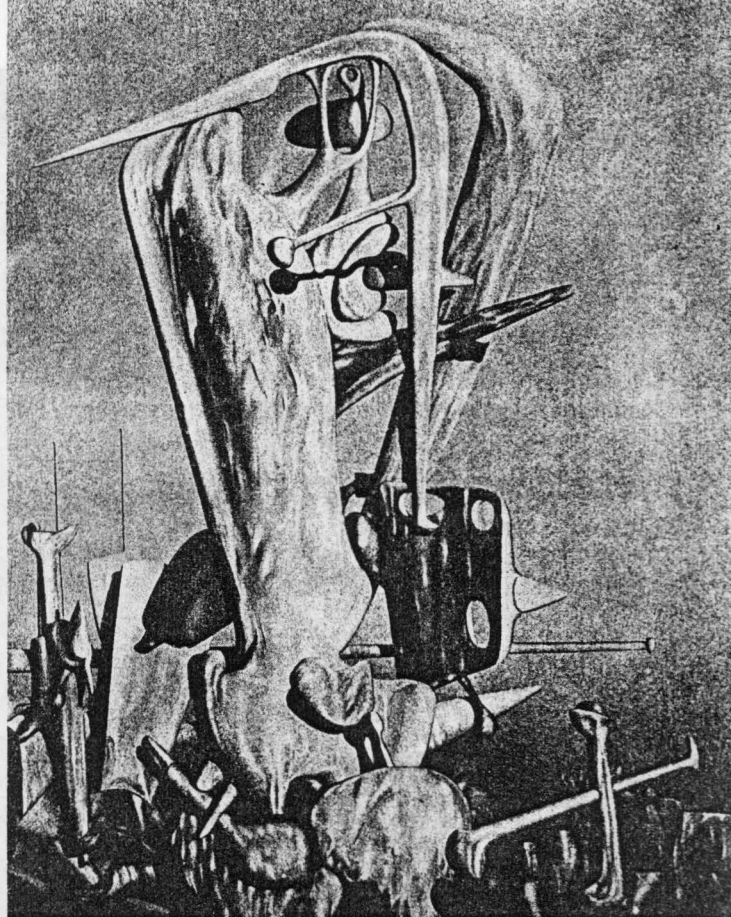
Pierre Honore: "In Quest of the White God" in London, 1963.



Tomb of a Mayan God?

TAKE HIGHER GROUND

By BRINSLEY
LE POER TRENCH



IN 1955 the late General Douglas MacArthur was reported by the New York Times as having declared: "The nations of the world will have to unite, for the next war will be an interplanetary war. The nations of the earth must someday make a common front against attack by people from other planets."

While it may be rash to assume that this was other than a personal opinion, there is, nevertheless, a considerable body of opinion amongst military and scientific circles that, given UFOs are extra-terrestrial, they may constitute a military threat.

Even some prominent American and English flying saucer magazines show today a considerable tendency to label the Sky People as hostile.

What is the truth? Are our visitors friendly or hostile?

Let us take a look at the record and, also, at the evidence for hostility put forward by those writers who maintain that viewpoint.

Flying objects have been observed in our skies all through recorded history. Since the end of the last world war there has been a tremendous increase in these sightings. Literally, hundreds of thousands have been reported from all over the world during the last two decades.

Some writers on the subject have taken the view that this intensification of sightings over the last twenty years means that an imminent invasion of this planet by the space people is on the cards.

It seems odd that any civilization so highly advanced would require twenty years to conduct a military reconnaissance of the Earth. If they had desired to do so, the visitors could have destroyed us in the twinkling of an eye with their super-technology. They have not done so.

So much for the long-term record. What is the result? You and I are still here breathing God's fresh air.

Now, let us turn to some of the points that have been advanced as evidence that the saucers are hostile.



In pursuit . . .

The oldest one that comes to mind is the tragic death of Captain Thomas F. Mantell. This has frequently been put down to hostile action by the visitors.

A huge, glowing object was seen over the State of Kentucky by thousands of people on the afternoon of January 7, 1948. State police notified Godman Air Force Base, and soon afterwards the UFO was spotted from the control tower. The C.O. radioed Captain Mantell, who was then airborne with his squadron on a routine training flight. Mantell reported back that he had sighted the object and his squadron was going after it. After some time the three other pilots gradually dropped out of the chase due to lack of oxygen, leaving Mantell climbing after the UFO in his F-51 Mustang fighter.

After about half an hour Mantell's voice suddenly came over the radio, "It's directly ahead of me and moving at about half my speed. I'm closing in now to take a good look. The thing looks metallic and is tremendous in size."

Then silence. About an hour later the wreckage of his plane was found scattered over a very wide area.

The official view of the U.S. Air Force was that Mantell had been chasing one of the huge Skyhook balloons sent up by the U.S. Navy for research into the upper atmosphere. Whether it was a UFO or a Skyhook balloon, the U.S. Air Force, in their official report, cleared the object Mantell was chasing from any blame. The report states: "The UFO was in no way directly* responsible for this accident. (*Flying Saucers: special issue of LOOK Magazine, 1967.) However, it is probable that the excitement caused by the object was responsible for this experienced pilot conducting a high altitude flight without the necessary oxygen equipment . . ."

(Note: Underlining by U.S. Air Force.)

We have it then directly from the U.S. Air Force that the UFO was not responsible for Mantell's death.

Many people have suffered burns from rays emanating from UFOs when they have got too close to these craft. The answer to this is quite simple. It is a matter of pure ignorance on the part of those unfortunate human beings. Incidentally, this lack of knowledge on the part of mankind may well be one more reason why the saucers do not land more frequently and why they tend to keep away.

No reasonable human being would stand close to an aeroplane's propeller or near the jets of a modern aircraft. It is equally dangerous for anyone to stand under a UFO that is hovering at a low altitude or to attempt to go near one that has landed. There is a danger of contracting radiation sickness and burns from being in the close proximity of UFOs. However, let me emphasize this is not hostility on their part. It is the duty of all us aware of this information to spread it around.

There have been many well-authenticated cases of landed saucers where the occupants have got out to take a look at the scenery. Suddenly, they have been surprised by the unexpected arrival in the area of earth people. The space pilots have used some kind of ray gun to temporarily immobilize the newcomers. This has allowed the crew to re-enter their craft and take off into the blue. No harm has come to those immobilized. They have undergone a temporary paralysis, which after a short time disappears.

Some of us may not think that this is very nice behaviour on the part of some of the visitors. However, we must realize that the saucer occupants are probably coming from many areas. The more advanced ones would not need to use such tactics.

We should remember, too, that earth people have been known to fire at both the saucers and their occupants. There are many cases on record of an inhospitable attitude on our part. Word has probably got around the galaxy that the natives on this planet are dangerous. It is only natural that some of the visitors take precautions.

If any people deserve to be called hostile it is the human race on Earth. Take a look at the long, terrible record of savage wars waged in the sacred names of Religion, Nationalism, Greed and Despotism. Look at the Spanish Inquisition, with its ghastly tortures. In more modern times, look at Belsen and Hiroshima.

Look at the way crime and skulduggery flourish everywhere. Look at the murders, sexual assaults, bestiality to children and racial hatred. Look, too, at mankind's cruelty to animals.

I fully appreciate that there are thousands of wonderfully evolved, spiritually minded people with us today but, unfortunately, there are many who are not in that happy state.

Let us remember mankind's built-in tendency to regard anything that he does not understand as something to be feared. Therefore, he is apt to consider anyone coming from off this planet as a probable enemy. The spate of horrific science fiction films shown on both television and cinema has only added fuel to the bonfire of fire and suspicion in people's minds.

I am not so stupid as to categorically state that all flying saucers are necessarily friendly. There may be a few undesirable ones around. This universe and the inter-penetrating invisible universes are very large indeed. However, those Sky People that have been more intimately associated with us since time immemorial are keeping watch over us, and it is them that we hope to contact before very much longer.

The power of thought is a marvellous force, used correctly. It was Shakespeare who wrote: "thinking makes it so." How right he was. Have you noticed how in everyday life this operates? If you think little, petty thoughts, you will get back the same sort of things. If you think big, positive thoughts, you will achieve a great deal.

I would like to suggest that if you think the saucers are hostile, then you may well conjure that kind up for yourself one fine day. Have you noticed how many air disasters seem to happen over a short period? The same with train disasters. Recently, here in England, we have had a whole lot of accidents at railway crossings. I have a hunch that all this is due to the power of mass negative thought lingering over the first accident. This tremendous negative force may cause the rest. This is the damage that newspapers do today in presenting at great length the most sensational news on the front page, and in a big story on the inside ones as well. Wars, crime, sex, aeroplane and train disasters. These are the news items that sell the papers. It is not entirely their fault.

After all, they are in business to sell as many copies of their papers as possible. They would not go to such lengths to describe in every gory detail all the horrors of a train disaster if there was not a demand from the public for that sort of thing. Unfortunately, there is a demand. Just look at the millions of copies sold of the Bond books, specialising in violence, sadism and sex. Unfortunately, many human beings take a vicarious pleasure in reading about all these sordid matters in both books and newspapers. They partially identify themselves with the actors in these dramas and get a "kick" out of it.

In the same way, regrettable though it is, there are some saucer writers and readers of saucer magazines who thrive on sensationalism in our subject. To them the saucers must be hostile. They like reading about

people allegedly "silenced" by "phoney men in black". It all makes sensational reading and they are apt to identify themselves with those that have been "silenced". Soon, they, too, are telling their friends they have received threatening telephone calls from mysterious beings. And so it goes on. It's a great game and exciting for those little-minded people who play it.

However, there are others who believe in the existence of the Sky People who take a more positive view and are aware of the deeper aspects of this subject. We are not all playing silly games.

Therefore, let us continue to take "higher ground", and as I have stated more than once on the public platform, "IF WE WALK IN THE LIGHT WE WILL NOT SEE THE DARK".

CHANGE OF TITLE

READERS of Australian UFO publications must certainly have noticed and pondered on the fact that two Australian magazines are issued under the same name, one Australian Flying Saucer Review being published by UFOIC in Sydney and the other by VUFORS in Melbourne. This confusion is comparable to the situation which once existed in the U.S.A., where two NICAP societies existed, one in Washington, D.C., and the other in Seattle. The situation overseas was finally resolved by one organization changing its name.

To clarify our Australian situation in respect to the same name of two publications, UFOIC has decided from now on to change the title of its magazine from the Australian Flying Saucer Review to the Australian UFO Review, although it has priority rights to the use of name of the former. To understand our action and in support of our claim, a brief review is presented below of the historical background of both these publications and the subsequent conflict in names.

Originally, in 1959, only one Australian Flying Saucer Review existed. This was a co-operative enterprise between Sydney UFOIC and Melbourne VFSRS, both societies experiencing great difficulties in production of their own separate magazines, UFO Bulletin and UFOFORUM, respectively. At that time Dr. Lindtner, of UFOIC, proposed the name of this joint publication to be the Australian Flying Saucer Review, which was unanimously accepted by both societies. It was decided that this publication would be produced in Sydney by UFOIC, while Victorian FSS in Melbourne should care for despatch and recovery of subscriptions. The expenses would be shared, and so would the editorship. It was also anticipated that both societies would contribute literary material. Subsequently, in the spirit of the formation of the Australian Flying Saucer Federation and common journal, Queensland Flying Saucer Research Bureau and Darwin Flying Saucer Research Society joined with the same obligations and privileges.

It happened, however, from the very beginning, that not a single literary contribution, article or other material from other groups (except one article from the Queensland Society in July, 1961) ever reached our UFOIC editor, Mr. Andrew Tomas. This man wrote, translated and practically typed every issue of the seven published up to 1963. Dr. Lindtner prepared art work for each issue and numerous drawings and artists' impressions, while UFOIC committee outlaid initial printing expenses or contributed in other ways.

To make it appear to outsiders that it was truly a joint effort, in no place in any issue did UFOIC indicate that the whole production stemmed from UFOIC; even including the omission of the address of the printer. In addition, our editor as a sole working force put his own name as second to the others on the principle of "guests first". Similarly, the address

of UFOIC was also placed second. Such Reviews published at regular intervals were then packed in bulk and despatched to Melbourne by our free transport facilities for further distribution.

Absolutely correctly, and understandably, VFSRS stamped the envelopes to subscribers and overseas societies with their Melbourne return address. Because of this address and the lack of printed indications inside the Review that the magazine was actually a creation by UFOIC and only *despatched* by VFSRS, the Australian Flying Saucer Review was taken by every overseas society or UFO organisation as the official publication and production of the Victorian Flying Saucer Research Society.

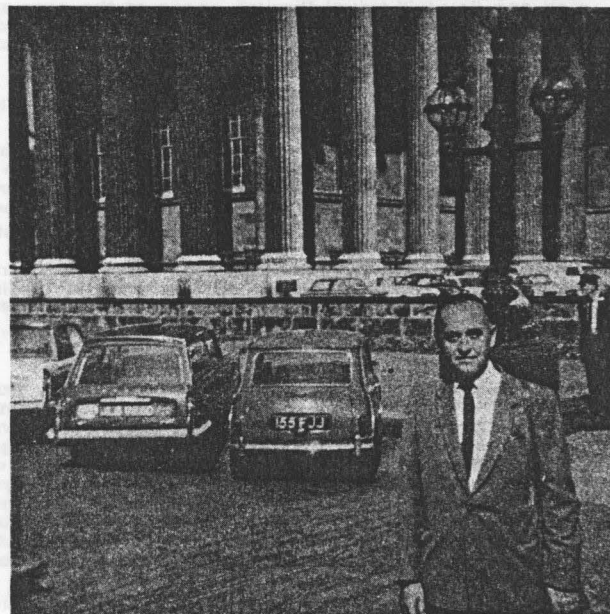
Not a single credit was ever given to UFOIC in various books and publications using material from the Australian Flying Saucer Review, but always, this was given to the Victorian society. In fact, UFOIC remained completely obscured behind the facade of the Review despatcher. Furthermore, all subsequent information re articles naturally available only through UFOIC authors had to be received through the Melbourne office. Naturally, under such circumstances, and with no contribution of articles or literary material from other Australian groups, the editorial efforts of UFOIC and the publication gradually tired and were suspended for 1963-64.

Meanwhile, during this period, the Victorian society, seeing our difficulties, began to publish their own magazine, naming it Australian Flying Saucer Review, Victorian Edition, starting with issue No. 1, and suitably using exactly the same volume, size and letterhead. In the beginning, the UFOIC looked sympathetically towards this gesture to perpetuate this Australian UFO publication, but resented the fact that, despite the UFOIC having previously carried all the burden of publication, for the benefit of Victoria, the Sydney Society had now been completely ignored.

Subsequently, in 1965, UFOIC resumed production of the original Australian Flying Saucer Review, qualifying it by "UFOIC Edition", No. 8 issue. As long as a common title could be differentiated by respective UFOIC and Victorian editions, such co-existence was tolerated and actually stimulating.

However, since the last two issues of the Melbourne publication omitted the qualifying title of the Victorian issue and appropriated the name of the original magazine, Australian Flying Saucer Review, such a gesture cannot be tolerated. Although it is hoped that the readers were able to separate "brothers by feathers" through the "eggs they laid", the UFOIC, to avoid further implications, has decided to change the name of its publication to Australian UFO Review, but it will maintain the number officially in order of the previous sequence, thus making this issue No. 10. Let us establish in this way the credit that each publication deserves.

ANDREW P. TOMAS, our former editor, has now been overseas for three years. On his study tour for research into prehistoric civilizations and possible space-contacts in antiquity, he has travelled in India and the Himalayas, visited Egypt, spent months in the Louvre and in the British Museum, and studied in the Leningrad Library. He lectured in France, England, Germany, Austria, U.S.S.R. and in other countries, and contributed articles to various UFO publications. On his tour he met prominent scientists, recorded their interviews and collected material expressing their opinions. His main theme: "UFOs and Life in the Universe". Many years of work and his authority in this field have brought him final recognition. His first book, "Atlantis", published originally by Laffont in Paris, has now reached its third edition, re-issued by Le Cercle du Livre Precieux as a quality library choice from a range of 5,000 titles, of which only 12 are selected annually. His second book, "Beyond The Time Barrier", is due to be issued this November, and the third, "The Lost Fount Of Science", has been commissioned for future publication. Not forgetting UFOIC, he has forwarded the following contributions.



Andrew Tomas . . . in Paris.

UFOs MAY BE SPACE VIKINGS!—asserts Professor Hermann Oberth

ALREADY at the International Aeronautical Congress held back in 1954 at Innsbruck, Austria, and attended by delegates from 14 countries, the celebrated rocket scientist, Professor Hermann Oberth, stated that the behaviour of flying saucers ruled out any means of propulsion known to our science. On a number of occasions he has spoken and written about the "Uranides" or "Vikings" from distant worlds who might be visiting our Earth. Shortly before the launching of Sputnik 1 he was asked when space travel would become a reality. "We can count on the first manned satellite in 5 to 10 years" was his answer. Now we know how true his judgement was. His views on the visitations from other planets may be equally correct.

How did Professor Oberth become interested in Astronautics? As a boy of 11 he read Jules Verne's "From the Earth to the Moon" and ever since he has worked converting fantasy into facts. This task has taken him a lifetime, and it is interesting to note that he corresponded extensively with Tsiolkovsky and Goddard, the two pioneers of modern rocketry. In 1923, when Professor Oberth's book, "The Rocket Into Interplanetary Space" was published in Germany, it caught very little scientific attention, but today this work is considered a classic in the library of any rocket scientist. He became celebrated as the father of space flight, for his early experiments in 1929 with rocket launchings in Berlin led to the development of the V2 during World War II, which is regarded as a forerunner of future space rockets.

This concept was finally brought to reality when he and his understudy, Wernher Von Braun were given the leadership in the U.S. space rocket programme, resulting in the development of the present Moon rocket, Saturn V. After his return to Germany seven years ago, Professor Oberth engaged more actively in the study of a UFO phenomenon which had challenged his scientific mind for over a decade. In this field he also became a world authority. When asked if UFOs could be extra-terrestrial rockets or cosmic ships from distant worlds, Professor Oberth answered: "This is a great possibility which, so far, has not been disproved. Over 40 per cent of the stars in the Universe have families of planets, some of them could be inhabited by intelligent beings who have mastered inter-planetary or, possibly, inter-stellar travel maybe ages ago."

He holds that UFOs have been sighted for thousands of years and that the Egyptian papyrus of 3,500

EXCERPTS...

years ago, now in the Vatican Museum, could be one of the first records of such visitations. In his latest book, "Catechism of the Uranians", he deals with the possibility of telepathic communications between UFO occupants and terrestrial inhabitants. He also thinks that man one day will travel through space at the near speed of light and meet intelligent beings on distant worlds. At present, however, they are visiting us and it should be the duty of scientists to study and to recognise their presence in our skies.

CONTACTS BETWEEN WORLDS—VIEWS OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

THE problem of possible contacts between rational beings separated by astronomical distances is an item high up on the agenda of Soviet science. This is natural in the epoch of space travel which U.S.S.R. has pioneered.

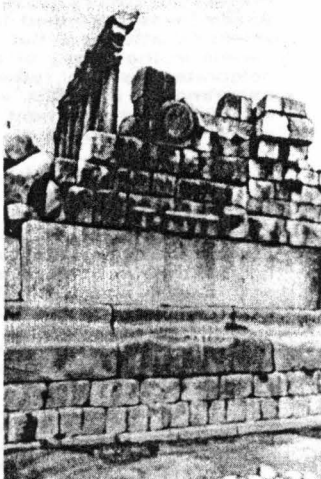
Although there are as many critical scientists in U.S.S.R. as in the West, it is most satisfactory to note the presence of a considerable broadmindedness in the Soviet Union when it comes to the subject of life in the Universe. Perhaps one explanation may be found in the influence of Engels, the dialectical materialist, who thought over a century ago that: "The Universe is a huge reservoir of life."

The concept of our galactic kin in the minds of the Soviet scientists is not only sensible, but imaginative as well. Dr. Felix Zigel, a prominent astronomer, writes: "We have no reason to think that rational beings on other planets resemble the blood-thirsty Martians of H. G. Wells. On the contrary, there are grounds to suppose that civilizations which have mastered inter-planetary or even inter-stellar flights are on so high a level of intellectual and moral development that goodwill towards similar creatures has long ago become a natural criterion of their behaviour."

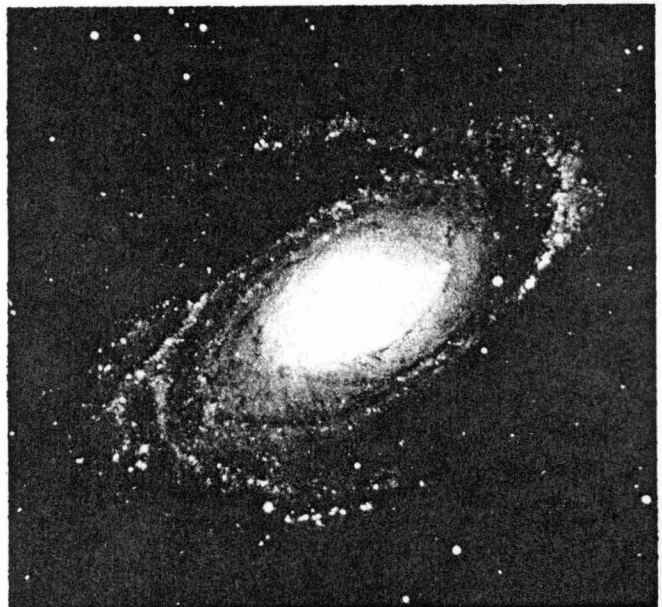
Noted science writer Boris Lapunov speaks of the possibility of "conversations across the galaxy" by means of radio. "Without a doubt it is difficult to absorb this in our consciousness as the stretches of time and space are unimaginably great. We may contact utterly extraordinary forms of life — such we cannot even imagine at this time. One cannot guess at what tempo the technological progress of our neighbours may proceed. We must abandon Earth yardsticks and, without sliding into mysticism, admit that whatever is impossible for us may be quite possible for them."

A great deal has been said and written on the visitations of cosmonauts in antiquity. Professor I. Shklovsky considers the problem to be within the scope of scientific thinking. He says: "There is an exciting question — Has our planet been visited in the past by astronauts from other planets?" Dr. M. M. Agrest gets the credit for putting this problem on a scientific basis. The main idea of Agrest, as formulated by him in 1959, can be summed up like this: "Let us suppose that other-world astronauts visited our Earth at some time in the past and made contact with humans. So unusual an event should have been reflected in legends and myths. To the primitive inhabitants of Earth, the astronauts must have appeared as divine beings with supernatural powers. A particular significance should have been allotted in these myths to the heavens where the mysterious beings had come from." The treatment of the problem by Dr. Agrest is considered by us to be quite rational and deserves a full examination

Did Space People bring their science to Baalbek? Dr. Agrest thinks these huge foundation stones, upon which the Romans later built, may have been extra-terrestrial landing and launching sites.



No phase of this subject is of greater interest to ufologists than the reaction of a foremost astronomer in the U.S.S.R. towards the UFO. Dr. Zigel, in his contribution to the recent book, "Life in the Cosmos", deals with this subject in quite a tolerant manner: "Beginning from 1947 and up to this day, a great deal of publicity has been created in connection with so-called 'Flying Saucers'. Without sufficient evidence these phenomena have been taken for space-ships from other planets. However, does the flying saucer discredit the idea of the visitations of Earth by space visitors? Not at all," Dr. Zigel explains. "Such great men of science as Dr. Clyde Tombaugh, discoverer of the planet Pluto, reported in 1949 a sighting of a UFO, and Dr. I. Maunder, a famous British astronomer at Greenwich in 1882, wondered about a 'large, luminous-greenish disc moving rapidly across the sky' and both came to a dead end in identifying these objects; then they encountered truly puzzling phenomena which still awaits an explanation. It is evident that there are phenomena observed in the atmosphere which have nothing to do with mass-psychosis or hallucinations, as they represent some objective reality. All the means and powers of modern science should be utilized in ascertaining just what kind of reality it is."



LET US SEEK FOR COSMIC INTELLIGENCES—says Professor Shklovsky

THE question—are we alone in this limitless Universe?—and if not, will it be possible to establish contacts with our distant brothers by intellect?—has intrigued scientists and philosophers for centuries. This question, however, can only now be approached with scientific backing from the amazing achievements of astro-physics, astronomy and cosmonautics.

Fundamentally, it is essential to know whether there are any other planetary systems in our Universe more or less similar to our own solar system. This is important, for astro-physics and cosmology have shown that only on planets similar to ours, relatively complicated organisms could exist. It has now been definitely established that in our galaxy alone several million stars are surrounded by families of planets.

The second query to be satisfied is to understand how life emerged on the planets. The answer to this rests on the frontiers of astro-biology, chemistry, cosmogony and cybernetics and is at present most difficult to explain, for we are still far away from conceiving how inanimate matter could transform into animate. Nevertheless, the latest advancements in biology of mononuclear organisms together with discoveries in genetics and cybernetics makes us hope that some day the secrets of the origin of life will be understood. It is also very important to keep in mind that living organisms possess a marvellous ability to adapt themselves to the most adverse environments and changing conditions like temperature, pressure, dangerous radiation and so forth.

On these grounds we should not entirely reject the old panspermic theory which states that life in the form



of bacterial spores could be transported from one planetary system to another. The second possibility, namely that life originated from inanimate matter has also to be kept in mind. In fact, this is what we believe — with regard to how life started on this earth — and we must accept this hypothesis for conditions in our galaxy and on our Earth thousands of millions of years ago prohibited the existence of life as we know it.

Another query and still more difficult to answer is — whether life once started on some planet and has progressively developed, must necessarily or not become rational? From our point of view the evolution of rational beings need not be the ultimate target of nature. Taking, however, the opposite view that the final result of the creation of stars and planets is indeed the emergence of intelligent life, is idealistic and again without scientific proof. But, in spite of this, we should remember that life on our planet started thousands of millions of years before the origin of any rational creatures.

Considering that man's existence on our planet extends only one million years back, this does not necessarily imply that everywhere else in the Universe rational beings must emerge at the same time. We, therefore, have the right to assume that on some planets thousands of light years distant, some civilizations have developed which are much older than ours and which, without doubt, have achieved great heights in culture, science and technology relatively superior to our own.

Then, if this is so, there is only the problem of how to establish communications with these civilizations. If

one day this is possible, we would greatly benefit from the mass of advanced information received which would enrich our knowledge and enhance our progress. At present the only way to attain such contacts would be by exchange of radio signals containing coded information. It is unfortunate, however, that in spite of our advanced radio astronomy, we can send out signals only for limited distances. But, on the other hand, should some technically more advanced civilization beam towards us strong radio emanations, we must be able to receive them.

CONTACT WITH ANDROMEDA — Predicts Ivan Efremov

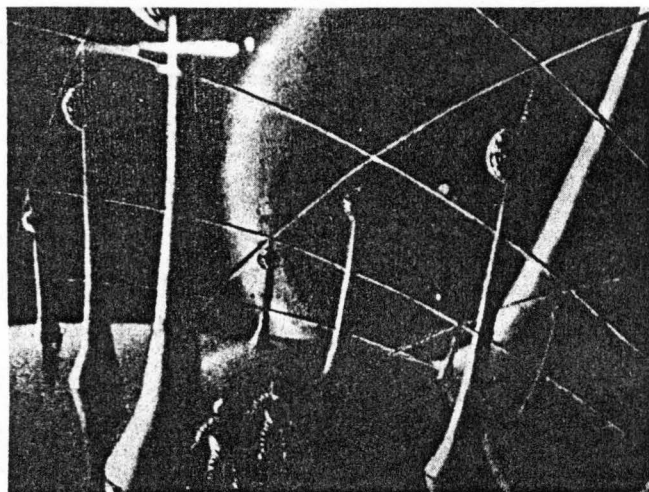
"WITHOUT our reaching into the far frontiers of space and without contacts with other civilizations, no future progress of mankind can be imagined," says the prominent Soviet scientist and author Efremov. "All this talk that we shall not be able to understand civilizations born on other planets and in different environments seems groundless to me. This is, because a highly important factor is overlooked, namely that the whole Universe is built on one pattern and from the same elements, which are the building blocks possessing the same qualities and are subjected to the same laws everywhere.

"On the basis of these laws and elements, our thinking matter was formed, producing thought and consciousness, thus enabling us to understand each other—therefore, if other cosmic beings are produced by the same process, it is logical to conclude that we will be able to understand them also. When communications are established, the initial phase will consist of an exchange of scientific and technical information. From this onward, we will progress together with our brothers in the stars towards a higher level of mutual understanding, including the domain of emotions.

"I envisage, and I agree on this point with Fred Hoyle, that the key to our first acquaintance with extraterrestrial beings lies in the field of electro-magnetic vibrations like radio and television, or in some radically new vibrations yet to be discovered, enabling us to send and receive 'star messages'. In this light I wish to mention that I dealt with this concept in my novel, 'The Nebula of Andromeda', in which I visualized civilizations separated by tens and hundreds of light years exchanging information by galactic television, yet not being in physical with each other.

"I am also certain that in the future we will be able to by-pass space and time. To this effect there are already indications of a breakthrough in science.

"Ultimately we will break the cosmic barriers and fill the open spaces with our terrestrial space-crafts, using methods of travel and propulsion which today cannot be imagined — thus bringing the most distant cosmic civilizations into our neighbourhood."



How This Magazine Is Produced

PERHAPS readers of earlier issues of UFOIC's Australian UFO Review (formerly titled Australian Flying Saucer Review) have sometimes wondered how it was produced? This is the story, beginning with the basic data, UFO sighting reports. Mr. T. V. Homan, a kind of super UFO detective, reads all the papers, listens to all news and hears all whispers. From these, a UFO file is established. No UFO case can escape his ears, and beware the observer whose name is mentioned! Mr. Homan sends out all the appropriate forms, engages in correspondence and gets witnesses' accounts on tape.

Fortunately, not all sightings have to be chased after . . . some arrive by local post, some by airmail and so on. These are addressed to: Honorary Secretary, UFOIC, Mr. Moser. Within 48 hours he deciphers handwriting, translates scripts and epistles from sundry languages into English and sends back replies and thanks where necessary. Up to a dozen letters may follow until various points of information are clarified. Thus, for Mr. Moser, UFOs are not only lights in the sky, but sparks on his typewriter, since he manages to write a thousand letters a year.

There is always a great deal of excitement when a long, thick envelope is found in the UFOIC post box. Perhaps it has come from Colin Norris, of the Adelaide Flying Saucer Research Society, an invaluable source of new UFO data, or from Newcastle's UFOIC, or from groups in Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia. And, just for good measure, on the local scene, the phone never stops ringing here at UFOIC Headquarters with enlightening efforts . . . even as late as 3 a.m.

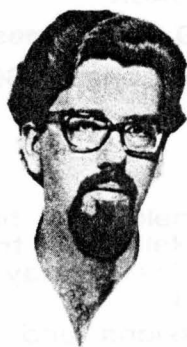
Thus the material piles up on the editorial desk, and there is a gigantic task ahead. Reports have to be sifted and good stories selected and written up as articles. A catalogue of sightings has to be prepared and their authenticity assured. But UFOs are not an exclusively Australian phenomenon, so hundreds of overseas publications must be digested and their outstanding cases presented. In addition, there are articles which need to be translated and, fortunately, this can be arranged from a dozen or more languages.

Thus the Lindtner/Drury editorial staff plods on throughout the year and, as manuscripts have to be typed, revised and re-typed, the typists, Mrs. Van Der Vord and Miss Barbara Wilche, bend beneath their burden. However, the work is at last completed.

All the manuscripts are then taken to Jim Cameron at Wallace & Knox, where galley proofs are enthusiastically linotyped, and eventually made up in page form by compositor Gary Marshall. Art copies of the completed pages are then produced, from which plates are then made by Mr. John Cvetkovich who, like Mr. Paul Wallace, of Wallace & Knox, takes a personal interest in UFOIC and provides generous assistance. The Review is then printed and sent out by Mr. Moser, locally and all over the world. Thus it is that you now have it before you.

— DR. MIRAN LINDTNER.

Neville Drury.



Dr. Miran Lindtner.

BOOK REVIEW:

"UFOs? YES!", David R. Saunders and R. Roger Harkins. Signet publication, 95c.

David Saunders was one of the key figures in the Condon Enquiry. He was engaged as a social psychologist, and was given the role of Co-Principal Investigator, a job which entailed a 100 per cent commitment to the task of proving or disproving what became known as the ETI hypothesis, i.e., whether or not the UFOs were the product of Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence.

Edward U. Condon and Robert J. Low, as most UFO-orientated readers now know, were the chief administrators of the Project, and much of Saunders' book is devoted to a consideration of their personalities, background and efficiency. In particular, the author isolates Condon's increasing pre-occupation with lunatic fringe cases, his bias in making up his mind about UFOs a year before the report was due, and also his partial interest in the Project (50 per cent of his time) as factors contributing to the now well-known failure of the Investigation to draw any worth-while conclusions.

Robert Low, slick and keen to hold down his job as an orthodox scientist, was regarded by most of the Committee as an unfortunate choice as second-in-command, according to Saunders. Frequently Low was incapable of making administrative decisions, and frequently also it appears, he wasted his time. Though he took off all of August, 1967, to attend the International Astronomical Union meeting in Prague, he failed to get in touch with either Aime Michel or Charles Bowen, two of the most respected UFO experts in Europe. And his

main contribution to the image of the Committee in the public's eye was the now famous "trick" memorandum, which was addressed to James Archer and Thurston Manning of the University of Colorado's Graduate School, as early as August 9, 1966. Manning, University Vice-President and Dean of Faculties, actually signed the Colorado contract on October 6, 1966.

Low's influence, then, was felt from the start. But if Saunders emphasizes the hostile reactions of Low and Condon to the rest of the Committee, and also their totally negative approach to the subject, he also very fairly points out that the high degree of specialization of the Committee researchers meant that everyone was looking for different kinds of information. This in itself caused a lot of tension. And then, finally, after a lot of wrangling, Saunders and Norman E. Levine, an electrical engineer, were fired from the Project for "incompetence". This was one of the more notorious features of Condon's procedures; and it is no secret that Condon ordered their dismissal because of the part they played in making the Low memorandum public knowledge.

The Committee as a whole seems to have failed largely as a result of personality clashes and mixed motives. Saunders'

book is, nevertheless, remarkably sober in its assessment of how the Condon Committee went wrong, and provides a great deal of insight into the minds of the men responsible for the final Report, which is now published as a separate book.

"UFOs? YES!" is vital reading as a guide to the limitations of the Condon Report, and emerges as a significant tract for the following reasons: It indicates the disparity of views on UFOs among prominent scientists; it deals in detail with cases which Saunders in particular had investigated thoroughly and believed to be "airtight," thus indicating the need for further scientific investigation (one of the things which the Committee had to determine being whether or not UFOs warranted such future research), and finally it contains some excellent socio-psychological data on sightings and their value in terms of both their content-material and also the social attitudes which are likely to arise from them. Saunders isolates five distinct attitudes on the scale of UFO non-belief/belief and relates these to a theory of prejudice, something which is decidedly new in Ufology. This is the most important book to appear on UFOs since Leonard Cramp's "Piece For A Jigsaw".

—Neville Drury.

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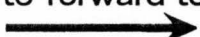
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